

THE
Court and City Magazine,
For SEPTEMBER, 1763.

PART I.
ORIGINAL PIECES.

On the Birth of a PRINCE.

THE birth of a second son to our most gracious sovereigns, is a point of so much importance to the nation, that it should by no means be past over in silence. Whoever will look back to the revolution, and consider, but for a moment, the number of miseries we escaped, and the blessings we became possessed of, by the abdication of a James, and the arrival of a William, cannot but consider every increase of the royal family as an additional bulwark to the protestant religion, and British liberties;

and a greater security that those invaluable treasures shall descend unimpaired to our posterity. While our constitution in church and state continues in its present condition, we can have little to fear from the pride of power, or the insolence of office: true it is, that an overbearing secretary of state, swoln with the idea of his own importance, may commit an outrage on the liberty of the subject; but we have had a recent and a glorious proof, that a British judge, and a British jury, uninfluenced by every consideration but the love of justice, and directed by no rules but the laws of the land; can determine, with fearless freedom, against

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against the mandates of mistaken power, and lawless ambition.

From these considerations, O my countrymen! learn to prize the blessings you enjoy, in being governed by a family whose best

title to the crown is conferred by the laws of the land, and what have given undubitable proofs of their disposition to preserve inviolate the constitution of the country.

Remember, O my friends! the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power, delivered down
From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers :
O let them never perish in your hands,
But piously transmit them to your children !

ADDISON.

SECRET HISTORY of the COURT.

(*To be continued as Incidents shall arise.*)

AS this part of our labours was always received with great marks of approbation, it gave us no small pain to be under a necessity of discontinuing it for some months past ; in fact, it was out of our power to have done otherwise, without being more obliged to our inventive faculties than we chose to be in an article which we assured the public should be always founded in fact. The truth is, that we had no materials to proceed upon ; a real dearth of incident was the true occasion of our silence ; but this is happily the case no longer ; a gentleman of high rank, who has always been a friend to this undertaking, having furnished us with the histories of many who now figure it in high life, we shall proceed as usual, and lay them before the public, with a strict regard to the laws of truth and decency.

History of Dorimont and Lucetta.

DORIMONT is at this very time one of the most brilliant figures at

court ; his appearance is splendid beyond expression, his equipage is sumptuous, his person elegant, his understanding of the first class, his education finished, and his estate inferior to few in the kingdom. Dorimont is on the point of marriage with a lady of the most exquisite beauty, of one of the best families among the nobility, and, what is much more to her honour, who possesses a heart fraught with every principle of benevolence, and a mind enlightened by every ray of science ; who is in herself all that the most romantic imagination can form of great, and good, and graceful. Who, from this picture, which is not at all exaggerated, would not think Dorimont happy ? Alas ! he is far from being so.—The splendor of his dress, and the gaiety of his appearance, serve but to conceal the wretchedness of his mind.—Dorimont is a slave to the grossest of passions, and is ever committing actions which destroy his peace, because he knows the villainy of a conduct, which nevertheless he strives

strives not to avoid. Lucetta, the unfortunate Lucetta, has very lately succeeded many other unhappy ladies in the transient affections of Dorimont.

It is now about five months since Dorimont, being on a visit at the seat of a nobleman in the county of Berks, first saw the fair Lucetta, who was intimately acquainted with the family, and who frequently attended them to their country-seat. It is needless to describe the person of this lady; unhappily for her, she had too many charms. — Her youth and innocence were sufficient to have warmed a colder heart than that of Dorimont — and to have justified an honest passion than that which he avowed. He had not been a week in the family before he found an opportunity of disclosing his passion; and if Lucetta did not hear him with indifference, let it be remembered that his behaviour was such as the most rigid virtue might approve. He accompanied his declarations of love with so many professions of everlasting fidelity, and besought her permission to address her with so winning, so engaging an earnestness of intreaty, that Lucetta must have been more than woman to have withstood his importunity, and resisted all his offers; especially if it be considered what kind of a man her lover was. His rank, his fortune, his alliances, his education, his person, and his behaviour, were sufficient to have enchanted the heart of almost any woman: let us not wonder then, if in an evil hour Lucetta gave ear to his magic tale, and if, knowing the innocence of her own intentions, she was far from suspecting the

wiles of one of whom she had never heard an ill report, and who appeared before her with all the purity of an angel, while he laboured to seduce her with all the art of a fiend. Suffice it to say; that he took a cruel advantage of the easiness of her temper, and that after a fortnight spent in the most studious endeavours to engage her heart, he began to talk with more freedom; that he mentioned the day of his intended marriage with her as the happiest of his life; so that at length he obtained her promise to give him her hand on the return of the family to London.

Matters being in this situation, he conceived that his plot was nearly ripe for execution, and therefore hastened as fast as possible to the completion of his diabolical intentions. He received letters about this time from London, which he pretended demanded his immediate attendance in town, on matters of great importance. Having taken leave therefore of his friend the nobleman, and his family, he requested Lucetta to indulge him with her company in private for a few minutes, and took that opportunity of renewing all his former protestations of truth and constancy, lamenting her cruelty in obliging him to live so long without her, and intreating her to fix a nearer day than what they had hitherto talked of. Overcome by his intreaties, she at length yielded to make him happy on that day month, and agreed that the nuptials should be celebrated at his seat in Bedfordshire. Dorimont was all rapture, and straining her to his bosom with all the ardour of unfeigned affection, he took

his leave, promising to go directly to his council, and give orders for the drawing of the settlement.

In about a week Dorimont returned to Berkshire, and intreated the lady to do him the honour of a visit to his seat in Bedfordshire, to give her opinion about the decoration of two rooms, which he intended for her use, and which, notwithstanding the shortness of the time, he was determined to get ready for her reception against the day of marriage.

The unhappy Lucetta hesitated not a moment to oblige the man she loved—and charmed by his obliging behaviour, and by the beauties of a seat which she considered was shortly to become her own—she suffered ten days to pass away before she proposed to return to the seat of his lordship; when Dorimont said, if it was her pleasure, he would attend her the next morning, but as his lawyers were to come with a draught of the settlements on the morrow, he proposed to defer the journey for one day longer, that they might hear the settlements read, make any alterations which she might think proper, and give orders for their being engrossed. On the morrow they were attended by two gentlemen, whom Lucetta was told were lawyers, with the draught of the settlements. They were read in her presence, and Dorimont had been so extremely generous in the provision he had made for her, that he more than exceeded her utmost wishes. On the evening of this day, when Lucetta's mind was filled with the ideas of the honour and generosity of her lover, the artful Dorimont took a cruel advantage of her situation, and as he walked with his hand

around her lovely waist, he proposed that they should retire to the summer house, at the bottom of the garden, from whence they might have a view of the country for several miles round, and where they might talk over their prospect of happiness without interruption. They were no sooner in this place than Dorimont, catching her in his arms, embraced her with more than usual warmth, lamented even with tears the distance of time between him and happiness, and conjured her to name a yet more early day for the consummation of their nuptials. This at first she absolutely refused, till teased into it by the most artful of men, she at length consented to have him on the morrow. He received her promise with transport, and taking advantage of the nearness of their union, began to proceed to liberties which Lucetta could by no means allow; and when she would have repelled him, oh, how did he protest and promise! shall not to-morrow's sun gild our nuptials? wherefore then my charmer, wherefore so cruel? are not the settlements drawn? is not every thing adjusted? are you not mine by all laws divine and human? what now remains but an empty form? In a word, he took such advantage of the half-yielding Lucetta, as he had long premeditated, and had even determined to perpetrate at that very place, time, and manner.

The unhappy fair one having yielded to his wishes, he found excuses to delay the ceremony from day to day; and it was not till after the expiration of the day originally fixed for the consummation of their nuptials, that she suspected the villainy of his heart:

Then

Then indeed she denied him all access to her — but it was too late. From that time she began insensibly to decay; and, about

three weeks ago, fell a prey to a lingering consumption, occasioned by the cruel usage she received from the faithless Dorimont.

To the AUTHORS of the COURT MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Common Side, Fleet Prison,
Sept. 10, 1763.

IF the recital of private follies, whereby the public may be made better or wiser, comes within the plan of your Magazine, I beg that the following may appear before the drawing of the lottery.

I was many years an upper servant in a family of the first distinction, in which station having saved near six hundred pounds, I took a public house in the Borough, and laid in a stock of liquors, for which I paid ready money; and therefore you'll conclude I was supplied with the best of their several kinds. I soon found that good liquor and obliging behaviour were the two great requisites to insure success. I perceived the increase of my trade, and I resolved to continue the means that had occasioned it: but it unfortunately happened, that, in the midst of my happiness and prosperity, I was prevailed upon to purchase a lottery ticket. — The possession of ten thousand pounds was now the object which employed all my thoughts; and in proportion as I considered that there was a possibility of its falling to my share, I began to argue with myself on the probability, and at length heated my imagination to such a degree as to look upon it as my own. From this time I began to neglect my business, and submitted with reluctance to the slavery of draw-

ing beer for my customers, whom I now considered as a dirty rabble, below the notice of a man of my consequence. Instead of telling a story, or cracking a joke, for the amusement of my customers, I now received them with the utmost indifference, made no answers to the questions they asked me, nor used the phrase of *Kindly welcome, Sir*, once in a week. — Indeed the greater part of my time was spent between my own house and Mr. Hazard's lottery office, to which I repaired at least six times in a day, to search the register for the success of my ticket. One morning, when I was sitting in a very thoughtful posture, and ruminating on the old subject, a person genteely dressed entered hastily, and acquainted me that my ticket was drawn a prize of 10,000l. — I received the news with transport, but it was not long before I discovered that 10,000l. did not bring with it the happiness I had taught myself to expect. However, I determined to keep a public house no longer — I bought fine cloaths, frequented all the places of modern dissipation: I bred riots at Vauxhall, and treated fellows who found it their interest to flatter me: I took genteel lodgings for a woman of the town, kept a brace of geldings, to run in a phaeton, and two servants in livery.

livery. In a word, two years and a half in this course of life, wasted all my fortune, and brought me to this place, where I remain a most miserable monument of the folly of expecting happiness in any course but that of virtuous industry. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble servant,

G. D.

On our false Notions of RURAL HAPPINESS.

IT is usual for people in general, but more particularly for those of a warm imagination, to connect every earthly happiness with their ideas of a rural life: to contradict which vulgar and erroneous opinion, is the business of this essay. That the lovely scenes of nature, which in the country are ever present to the view, are capable of producing the most agreeable sensations, in a mind rightly turned, and capable of reflection, cannot be denied: but that these scenes do produce these reflections in the minds of the rustics is by no means the case. I speak from experience, when I say, that there is as much of envy, malice, pride, ill nature, and all uncharitableness, among the cottagers as is to be found in any city whatsoever.

I know a farmer whose situation in life a citizen would look on with envious eyes; as supposing him in possession of all that the heart of man could either wish or want: who tills his own land, whose barns are well stored with the fruits of the earth, and whose cattle graze on the lovely lawns before his door; whose servants are obsequious to his commands, and whose family is prosperous beyond expression in every branch of it; whose wife possesses all the virtues that can adorn a woman, and more beauty than falls to the share of one in a thousand: who for a series

of years has not met with one material accident, and never in his life lost a shilling by a man with whom he dealt yet this man, with all the means of happiness in his power, is wretched beyond expression: he insults and abuses his wife, he treats his children and servants as slaves; he is unsatisfied with the crops his grounds produce; he never goes to market without a view to over reach his neighbour, nor ever returns satisfied with the bargains he has made. he never enters an office in his parish, but with a view to distress the poor, and so uses his authority as to become the dread and contempt of all about him. In a word, he lies down at night without gratitude enough to acknowledge the goodness of providence for the blessings of the day, and he rises in the morning to the commission of fresh outrages on his own repose and the happiness of others. Tell me, Is this man happy because he lives in the country? — Certainly no — This one picture, out of a thousand which I could produce, may serve to convince us that it is not *place*, but *disposition*, which must constitute the happiness of the mind; and that the man who is a tyrannical master, a severe husband, or an unnatural father, in the city; would be equally so, with all the lovely scenes of nature around him in the country.

To

To the AUTHORS of the COURT MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am just come from on board the Hardwick East Indiaman, where I have been with ten thousand other cockneys to see the elephant, which captain Sampson has brought home as a present to his Majesty—By the way, I desire you will print the word ELEPHANT in capital letters, that it may catch the eye, and induce the negligent reader to give this letter a perusal; not because the Elephant is the subject, but because it is not. You must know, that I bought half a dozen handkerchiefs of one of the gentlemen belonging to the ship, and as I was coming ashore, the officer was so civil as to do his duty, and take them away from me.—I regard not the handkerchiefs of a farthing; my private loss is trifling; but what I would remark upon is, the hardships of the officers on board our East-India ships, who, generally speak-

Deptford, Aug. 28, 1763.

ing, are the sons of gentlemen, or eminent tradesmen, who, at a great expence, have given them an education proper for that sphere of life, in which they, with great reason, hope to see them procure fortunes, if they are not cut off by the unavoidable dangers of their profession. The wages they receive are not worth mentioning, and the goods they are allowed to bring on their own account equally inconsiderable; so that they are under a kind of necessity of making these long and dangerous voyages for many years without advantage, or else of cheating the government of the duty. Now, what I propose is, that they may be allowed to bring, *duty free*, as large a quantity of goods as may repay them in some measure for the time, fatigue, and danger of the voyage. I am, &c.

A. B.

To the AUTHORS of the COURT MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Cannot help thinking that the common people of this good kingdom are by far too sanguine in their wishes, hopes, and expectations, from any change in the ministry. For heav'ns sake what is it to a barber, or a cobbler, to a porter, or a carman, whether Mr. Pitt or my Lord Sandwich be secretary of state? whether this or that duke or earl be first lord of the treasury? or this or that great commoner be chancellor of the exchequer? Pray has not the king as good a right to chuse his own servants as any private gentleman has? And from what we know of the goodness of his Majesty's heart, can we have any room to

Barnet, Sept. 4, 1763.

doubt of his preferring those who are friends to their country? And if it appears that the persons whom his Majesty shall make choice of to guide the great machine of state shall prove unworthy of the situations in which his goodness has placed them; what reason have we to doubt but that they will be changed for those who are either more honest, or more capable? Let us each then mind our own business, and leave state matters to those whose proper province they are; always remembering the old proverb,

Ne futor ultra crepidam.

Yours, H. F

P A R T

PART II.

HISTORY.

Agreeable to our promise, this part of our work will comprehend a general history of the world from the earliest ages to the present times, an undertaking which requires great care and attention; but which, nevertheless we hope to execute to the satisfaction of our readers, who may be assured that no expence or trouble shall prevent our making this history as perfect as possible.

CHAP. I.

WHEN God had prepared the world for the reception of man, he then created Adam and Eve, from whom all mankind are derived. Our first parents were formed in absolute perfection, and placed by the hands of their beneficent creator in a paradise or garden, whereon he bestowed all the beauties of nature: but, as the history of Adam and Eve during their abode in paradise, and all the subsequent matters down to the flood, are faithfully related by Moses, we shall pass on to that period of time in which sacred and profane history, or tradition at least, must be blended, to form *A general history of the world*: and in order to render this work at once useful and entertaining, we shall put the date of the several transactions in the margin as we proceed.

Year of Flood 1. Bef. Chr. 2347.	} Noah went out of the ark on the day after he had completed his six hundredth year; and having built an altar, and offered a burnt sacrifice of every clean beast, and every clean fowl, God made a co-

venant with him never to drown the world again; promising to set his bow in the clouds, when it rained, as a token thereof.

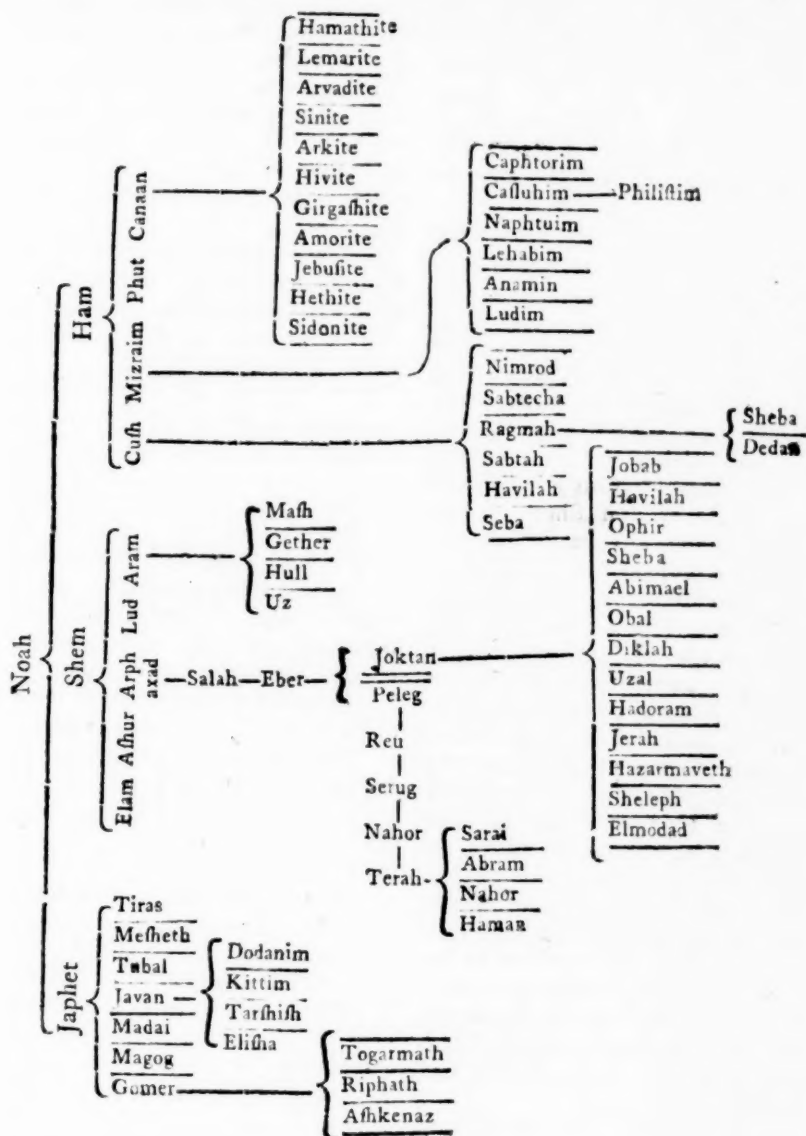
The Armenians have a tradition, that Noah, after quitting the ark, went and settled at Eri-van, about thirty-six English miles from Ararat, and that it was here he planted a vineyard, in a place where they still make excellent wine.

Noah died in the 950th year of his age, and, accord- ing to the tradi- tion of the orientals,	} Year of flood 350, Bef. Chr. 1989.
was buried in Mesopotamia, where they shew his sepulchre in a castle near a monastery, called Dair Abunah, that is, the monastery of our Father.	

There is a vulgar opinion, that Noah, before his death, divided the world among his three sons, giving Asia to Shem, Africa to Ham, and Europe to Japhet.

The issue of the three sons of Noah, who were saved with him in the ark, being the fathers of all mankind, it may be proper to give a genealogical table of their descendants.

Noah



The design of Moses being to record what particularly concerned the Israelites, he has given us the genealogy of the line of Shem only intire; with regard to the other two sons of Noah, his design seems to have been to bring them down as low as the dispersion at Babel, in order to leave to posterity the names of the first founders of nations, and there to dismiss them. Shem having lived 502 years after the flood, died at the age of 600, leaving 5 sons, Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad Lud and Aram. Some of the Persian historians say that their first king Cayumarras, was a son of Shem; and probably they mean Elam, who according to Moses, was the founder of that nation. The scripture records no action of any of the sons of Shem, except Ashur, which, however is very material, as it fixes the true time of the foundation of the Assyrian kingdom. The words are as follow; "Out of that land (namely Shinaar) went forth Ashur and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, and Resen, between Nineveh and Calah: the same is a great city". It is highly probable then that the Assyrian kingdom was founded about 30 years after the dispersion at Babel. Arphaxad the third son of Shem, had the patriarchal line continued through him. He was born in the 100th year of his father, two years after the flood; and having begat the succeeding patriarch in the 35th year of his age, died, after he had lived in all 438 years.

Salah the son and successor of Arphaxad is the only patriarch concerning whom the christian writers have observed an equal silence with Moses.

It is most probable that the name of Hebrews was given to Abraham and his descendants, on account of

his passing over the rivers in his way from Irak or Chaldaea into Syria; the name of Hebrew in the original sense of the word signifying nothing else than a man beyond the Euphrates.

Eber the son of Salah, had two sons, Peleg and Joktan; Peleg was born just after the dispersion at Babel, on which account that name, which signifies division, was given him.

Joktan is generally supposed to have been Peleg's elder brother upon a presumption that he and his 13 sons were leaders of colonies at the dispersion of Babel.

The scripture gives to Joktan 13 Sons; whereas the Arabs who derive their original from Joktan, or, as they commonly call him Kahtan, assign him one and thirty by the same mother.

We find little said concerning the 3 succeeding patriarchs, Reu, Serug, and Nahor: however some authors refer the founding certain kingdoms and cities, the spreading of idolatry, and some other particulars, to their times.

Terah the son of Nahor, was the father of Abraham, the founder of the Hebrew or Jewish people. The scripture informs us that he begat 3 sons, Abram, Nahor and Haran. Haran died in his native country, in Ur of the Chaldees, before his father, leaving a son named Lot, and two daughters Milcah and Iscah. Nahor married Milcah his niece, and Abram Sarai, his half-sister. Terah is on all hands allowed to have been an Idolater. The Eastern authors agree that he was a statuary or carver of idols. Terah, died at the age of 205 years.

Having brought this history down to the birth of Abraham it may be proper

proper to give a brief view of the history of the world to the time of our Saviour, and then we propose for the sake of perspicuity, to give the history of each kingdom separate, as they are severally related by their own writers, and as the knowledge of our

own history most nearly concerns us, we shall begin with that of England then give those of Scotland and Ireland, and so pass on to the other kingdoms of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

CHAP. II.

Year of the } **A**Bout 426 years
world 2083. } after the de-
luge, tradition hav-
ing introduced many absurd no-
tions into religion, and made way
for those gross ideas of the divinity
that soon overspread the world:
God, to hinder in some measure
this universal depravation resolved
to separate for himself a chosen
people. Abraham was called to
be the father of this distinguished
race. God appeared to him in
the land of Canaan, where he pur-
posed to establish his worship, and
the posterity of the eminent patri-
arch whom he promised to multi-
ply as the sand upon the sea-shore.
It is remarkable of this father of
the chosen nation that though
abounding in wealth, and possess-
2092 } ed of a power which had
proved an over-match for
that of several kings united, yet
he adhered to the manners of an-
cient times, and contented with
the simplicity of a pastoral life,
and discovered his magnificence on-
ly by the most unbounded and ex-
tensive hospitality.

2148 } It was in his time that
Inachus the most ancient of
all the kings mentioned in the
history of Greece founded the king-
dom of Argos. After Abraham
we read of Isaac his son and Jacob
his Grandson, who no less distin-
guished themselves by a simplicity
of manners and steady faith in
God. Nor did they miss the
reward due to their piety; the

same promises were renewed to
them, and they equally experienced
the favour and protection of hea-
ven. Isaac blessed Jacob to the
prejudice of his elder brother Esau,
and tho' deceived in appearance
only fulfilled the council }
of God. Esau is also men- } 2245
tioned in scripture by the name of
Edom and was the father of the
Idumeans, a people of great note
in history. To Jacob were born
the twelve patriarchs, fathers of the
twelve tribes of Israel. Among
them Joseph holds a distinguished
place. The train of accidents by
which he became first minister to
the king of Egypt, plainly speaks
the immediate interposition of pro-
vidence, which was thereby pre-
paring for the accomplishment of
the promises made to Abraham.
For to this was owing the settle-
ment of Jacobs family in that part
of Egypt, of which Tanis was
the capital, and where all the
kings took the name of Pharaoh.

Jacob a little before his }
death calling his children } 2315
together, made that celebrated pro-
phetick declaration in which he
discovered to Judah the Messiah,
and that he was to issue from his
loins. The family of this patri-
arch became in a short time a great
people, insomuch that the jealousy
of the Egyptians being roused by
so amazing an increase, they began
to lay them under heavy oppres-
sions.

At

2433 } At length God sends Mo-
ses into the world, delivers
him from the waters of Nile and
makes him fall into the hands of
Pharaoh's daughter, who educates
him as her own son, and instructs
him in all the learning of the E-
gyptians.

2448 } About this time the peo-
ple of Egypt sent out colo-
nies into several parts of Greece;
that of Cecrop's founded twelve ci-
ties, or rather villages in Attica,
of which was composed the king-
dom of Athens, where the Egypt-
ian laws and religion were in-
troduced by the founder. Not
long after happened that famous
flood in Thessaly, under Deuca-
lion, which the Greek poets have
confounded with the universal de-
luge. Helen a son of this Deuca-
lion, reigned afterwards in Thes-
saly, and gave his name to Greece.
Much about the same time Cadmus
the son of Agenor came with a
colony of Phœnicians into Bœotia
and founded the antient city of
Thebes.

2473 } Moses in the mean time
advanced in years, and
being driven from the court of
Pharaoh, because he opposed the
persecution of his brethren, fled
into Arabia, where he fed the flocks
of Jethro his father in law, forty
years.

2513 } It was here that he saw
the vision of the burning
bush, and heard the voice of God
calling him to go and deliver
his brethren from the slavery of
Egypt. He obeyed the divine
summons, and wrought all those
wonders in the court of Pharaoh,
of which in the sacred writings
we have so full an account.

In the 856th year after the
deluge, Moses led the children
of Israel out of Egypt, and re-
ceived the law from God himself

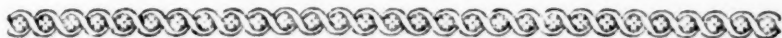
upon mount Sinai. In his pro-
gress thro' the wilderness to the
land of Canaan, he instituted by
God's appointment and directions,
the whole service of the taberna-
cle. He also established a form
of civil government among the
tribes, in the framing of which
he was assisted by the counsel of
his father in law, Jethro. Du-
ring these transactions in the wil-
derness, the Egyptians continued
sending colonies into divers na-
tions, particularly Greece }
where Danaus found means } 2530
to get possession of the throne
of Argos, driving out the antient
kings descended of Inachus.

Upon the death of Moses, }
Joshua succeeded, who be- } 2553
gan and nearly compleated the
conquest of Canaan. After him
we meet with a succession of
judges. Unhappily the Israelites,
after the death of the elders that
knew Joshua, forgot the God of
their fathers, and were seduced
into the idolatry of the neighbour-
ing nations. This drew down
heavy chastisements from above,
and they were sold into the hands
of cruel oppressors. But when
in their distress they called upon
God, he failed not from time to
time to raise up a deliverer. Thus
Othniel put an end to the }
tyranny of Cushan king of } 2599
Mesopotamia, and eighty }
years after, Ehud deliver- } 2679
ed them from the oppression of
Eglon king of Moab. Much about
this time Pelops the Phrygian, the
son of Tantalus, reigned in Pe-
loponnesus, and gave his name to
that famous peninsula. Bel or Belus
king of the Chaldeans, received
from his people divine honours.
The Jews, enslaved or victorious,
according as they honoured or
forsook their God, experience ma-
ny vicissitudes of fortune, as may
be

be seen in the histories of Deborah and Barak, of Gideon, Abimelech, Jephthah, &c. This age is considerable for many great revolutions among the heathen nations. For according to the computation of Herodotus, who seems the most exact and worthy of credit, we are here to fix the foundation of the Assyrian empire under Ninus the son of Belus, 520 years before the building of Rome, and in the time of Deborah the prophetess. He established the seat of it at Nineveh, that ancient city, already famous over all the east, but now greatly beautified and enlarged by him. Under this conqueror we are to place the founding, or rather rebuilding of the antient

city of Tyre, which afterwards became so famous by its navigation and colonies. Here too, or very soon after, probably in the time of Abimelech, come in the famous exploits of Hercules, son of Amphitryon, and of Theseus, king of Athens. This last united the twelve districts of Attica into one large city, and gave a better form to the Athenian government. In the reign of Semiramis, so famous for her conquests and magnificent works, and while Jephthah judged Israel, Troy, which had been already once taken by the Greeks in the time of Laomedon, was a second time taken and reduced to ashes by the same Greeks, in that of Priam, the son of Laomedon, after a siege of ten years.

[*To be continued.*]



PART III.

GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY.

In order to make this part of our work agreeable to our readers, we shall present them with an Introduction to Geography; and when that is finished, an Introduction to Astronomy: after which we shall pursue the subjects alternately till we have completed our plan, as far as it relates to the knowledge of the heavens and the earth in general: But as new discoveries will be continually made by the learned in various parts of the world, we shall of course find this subject inexhaustible.

Introduction to the Study of Geography:

In a Definition of Geographical Terms.

BY Geography, we are to understand a description of the surface of this world on which we live; which, from its form, and from its being composed of earth and water, is called the Terrestrial Globe.

This globe, which is 21600 geographic miles round, is divided into 360 degrees, each degree con-

taining 60 miles: but, as 60 geographic miles are above 69 English miles, the circuit of the globe is about 24400 miles, British measure, and the diameter almost a third of the circumference, or 7900 miles.

The circles upon the globes are, I. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. II. The Brazen Meridian,

ridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. III. The Zodiac, including the Ecliptic. IV. The Horizon. V. The two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn: And, VI. The two polar circles.

A line passing thro' the centre, on which the earth turns round every twenty-four hours, is called its Axis: the extreme points of which are called the Poles, viz. one the Arctic or north pole, and the other the Artartic or south pole.

The poles of our horizon are two points; that directly over our heads, called the Zenith; and that directly under our feet, called the Nadir.

The Equator, or equinoctial line, is the circle on which the degrees of longitude are marked, and which divides the globe into two equal parts or hemispheres, the one north and the other south.

The lines which run level with the equator are called Parallels, and are 10 degrees, or 600 miles, asunder; and there being 90 degrees between the Equator and either pole, there are consequently 5400 geographic miles (being one fourth of the circumference of the globe) between the equator and the pole.

The Brazen Meridian separates the eastern from the western hemisphere, dividing the globe into two equal parts; and upon this circle are marked the degrees of latitude.

The meridional lines are usually twenty-four, being fifteen degrees, or one hour asunder. A place fifteen degrees east of us, has the sun an hour before us: a place fifteen degrees west of us, an hour after us.

The wooden horizon, in which the globe hangs, divides the upper from the lower hemisphere. There are ninety degrees between the horizon and the zenith: when the sun

comes within ninety degrees of the zenith it becomes visible, and day commences: when it is descended ninety degrees from the zenith, it becomes invisible; so that night commences, because the sun is then under the horizon.

The Zodiac is a broad circle, that cuts the equator obliquely, in which are the constellations or stars that form the twelve signs.

The Ecliptic is a line, which, passing thro' the middle of the Zodiac, shews the sun's annual course, advancing or retiring thirty degrees in every month.

The Twelve Signs are as follow:

1. Aries	♈	—	March
2. Taurus	♉	—	April
3. Gemini	♊	—	May
4. Cancer	♋	—	June
5. Leo	♌	—	July
6. Virgo	♍	—	August
7. Libra	♎	—	September
8. Scorpio	♏	—	October
9. Sagittarius	♐	—	November
10. Capricorn	♑	—	December
11. Aquarius	♒	—	January
12. Pisces	♓	—	February

The Tropics shew how far the sun declines from the Equator, at the solstices north or south. The tropic of Cancer encompassing the globe twenty-three degrees and a half north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn twenty-three and a half south of the equator, the sun never passing farther either north or south.

The Arctic circle surrounds the north pole at the distance of twenty-three and a half degrees, and the Antarctic circle surrounds the south pole at the same distance.

Longitude is the distance of a place from the first Meridian east or west.

Latitude

Latitude is the distance north or south from the Equator.

Therefore, if you would find the Longitude and Latitude of any place, bring the place to the Brazen Meridian, and you will find the longitude marked on the equator, and the latitude on the brazen meridian.

By Meridian we mean that line on which the sun appears at noon day.

If a place lies one hour, or 15 degrees to the right hand of the meridian of London, we say it lies in 15 degrees eastern longitude; and, if a place lie one hour, or 15 degrees to the left hand of the meridian of London, we say it lies in 15 degrees western longitude.

N.B. Of late years, every nation makes its own capital the first meridian.

The hour circle is a small brazen circle, fixed upon the brazen meridian, and divided into twenty-four hours, having an index moveable round the axis of the globe; and upon turning the globe fifteen degrees, the index will shew what places have the sun an hour before or after us; and so by turning more or less, discover how many hours any place lies east or west of us.

By rectifying the globe, is meant the raising or elevating the pole as many degrees above the horizon, as the latitude of the place about which you enquire.

The difference of longitude between two places, is found by bringing the first place to the brazen meridian, and observing the degree marked on the equator; and then bringing the second place to the brazen meridian, and ob-

serving the degree on the equator there, and you will see the number of degrees between them.

In like manner you will find the number of degrees of latitude between any two places, by bringing them to the brazen meridian successively.

The Quadrant of altitude is a pliant narrow plate of brass screwed on to the brazen meridian, containing ninety degrees, or one quarter of the circumference of the globe, by which the distance and bearings of one place from another are measured; for tho' the distance of the places on the same meridian directly north and south of each other may be known by reducing the number of degrees to miles, and the distances of two places, which lie under the same parallel, may be known by the table, which shews how many miles make a degree of latitude; yet it is difficult to discover the distance of two places which lie in an oblique direction from each other, by measuring them by the quadrant of altitude, or compasses; which is done by applying the compasses to the equator, after you have measured the distances between the two places.

If you measure the distance between the two places by the quadrant in any direction, you have the number of degrees, which may be reduced to miles: it is needless to apply the quadrant to the equator, because the degrees are marked on the quadrant.

The following table shews the number of geographic miles in a degree of longitude in every latitude.

A TABLE

A T A B L E,

Shewing the Number of Miles contained in a Degree of Longitude, in each Parallel of Latitude from the Equator.

Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	both Parts of a Mile.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles	both Parts of a Mile.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	both Parts of a Mile.
1	59	56	31	51	24	61	29	4
2	59	54	32	50	52	62	28	8
3	59	52	33	50	20	63	27	12
4	59	50	34	49	44	64	26	16
5	59	46	35	49	8	65	25	20
6	59	40	36	48	32	66	24	24
7	59	37	37	47	56	67	23	28
8	59	24	38	47	16	68	22	32
9	59	10	39	46	36	69	21	32
10	59	00	40	46	00	70	20	32
11	58	52	41	45	16	71	19	32
12	58	40	42	44	36	72	18	32
13	58	28	43	43	52	73	17	32
14	58	12	44	43	8	74	16	32
15	58	00	45	42	24	75	15	32
16	57	40	46	41	40	76	14	32
17	57	20	47	41	00	77	13	32
18	57	4	48	40	8	78	12	32
19	56	44	49	39	20	79	11	28
20	56	24	50	38	32	80	10	24
21	56	00	51	37	44	81	9	20
22	55	36	52	37	00	82	8	20
23	55	12	53	36	8	83	7	20
24	54	48	54	35	26	84	6	12
25	54	24	55	34	24	85	5	12
26	54	00	56	33	32	86	4	12
27	53	28	57	32	40	87	3	12
28	53	00	58	31	48	88	2	4
29	52	28	59	31	00	89	1	4
30	51	56	60	30	00	90	00	00

Of

Of the Five ZONES.

THE Zones are five broad circles which encompass the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air.

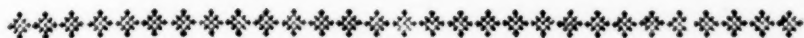
The Torrid Zone, is 47 degrees broad, and contains all that space between the two tropics, so called from its excessive heat, the sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it.

The two Temperate Zones, so

called from their lying between the extremes of heat and cold; the one called the Northern, and the other the Southern Temperate Zone, are each of them 43 degrees broad.

The two Frigid Zones, the one encompassing the North or Arctic pole, and the other the South or Antarctic pole, at the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

[To be continued]



PART IV.

VOYAGES and TRAVELS.

It has been the usual custom with the compilers of voyages to begin with the circum-navigators, and by classing together the several voyages which have been made to the same countries, they have fatigued their readers by the immediate repetition of circumstances nearly resembling each other, and too frequent descriptions of the same places—besides their works are, in general, so burdened with dry descriptions of tides, currents, bearings, distances, lee-way, wind, weather, sounding, anchoring, and other terms of navigation, than no one but a meer Tar can read them without disgust.

On the contrary, the compilers of this division of our Magazine, beginning with the discoveries of Columbus, propose to introduce every subsequent voyage in the order of time in which it happened, so as to form a kind of Annals of Navigation.

When we have compleated the Voyages of any one man, we shall in the next Magazine begin with the article of Travels: and having attended our Traveller to some proper stage or resting place, we shall then resume the article of Voyages; then in due time return again to our Traveller, and conduct him to the end of his journey: thus forming upon the whole, agreeable to our promise, a compleat collection of Voyages and Travels.

Historical cuts, charts, maps, plans, &c engraved from the most approved authors, will also be given as embellishments to this part of our work.

The first Voyage of Columbus.

CHRISTOPHER Columbus was born at Genoa in Italy, and having been in his youth educated in the arts of Navigation and Cosmography, he spent the early part of his life chiefly at sea, and was well acquainted with all the discoveries which the Portuguese had

made from Cape Nao, in the kingdom of Morocco, to Cape de Verd, which was, at that time, the whole extent of their navigation.

Christopher was with the famous Corsair the younger, at the time when he attacked four large Venetian galleys near Cape St. Vincent;

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and the ship in which he was, taking fire, he threw himself into the sea, for safety, and being an excellent swimmer, he reached the shore unhurt, and repaired to Lisbon; where, by his prudent conduct and engaging behaviour, he procured himself many friends, and having engaged the affections of a lady of tolerable fortune, he, with her mother's consent, married her.

Soon after his marriage, as he was looking over some papers which had belonged to his wife's father, who was sometime since deceased, he found a great number of manuscripts and sea charts, the perusal of which inflamed him with an eager desire of making a discovery which should exceed every former enterprize of the kind.

The more he considered, the more he was persuaded that it was possible to find a nearer way to the Indies by the west, than that which the Portuguese were endeavouring to follow, all round Africa, to the southward: for he doubted not but that the East Indies extended so far easterly, as to be within the reach of a moderate voyage to the West.

Fully convinced of the truth of this notion, he applied to John II. then king of Portugal, and supported his opinion with so many plausible arguments, that his majesty listened attentively to his proposals, though he did not intend to comply with Columbus's demands in his own favour, in case of success—Our adventurer was therefore amused for sometime, till the king imagining he understood his plan perfectly well, under pretence of sending supplies to the colony of Cape de Verd Islands, fitted out a vessel in order to discover the Indies on his own account. But this ungenerous enterprize miscarried; for those who were appointed to the

service, returned, after a fruitless voyage of many days, fully persuaded that the thing could not be carried into execution.

This behaviour of the king, was so resented by Columbus, that he immediately repaired to Castile, which was then governed by Ferdinand and Isabella, and laid before them his plan and proposals; but this he did not do till he had dispatched his brother Bartholomew to England, with an offer of the same kind to K. Henry VII. But Bartholomew being taken and stript by pyrates in his passage, was reduced to such extreme poverty, that when he came to London he could not by any means obtain an audience of the king; till by making and selling sea charts, he, in the course of several years, became of some consequence in the world, and at last found means to communicate his scheme, which met with all possible success: but alas! it was too late, for Christopher was then actually failed in the service of the king and queen of Castile; and, which will be thought amazing, Christopher did not carry his point, till after a perseverance of eight years; and he had even taken his leave of Ferdinand and Isabella, with an intention of going to France, and if he did not succeed there, he proposed to proceed to England in search of his brother, from whom in all this time he had heard nothing; but just as he was on the point of departure, he was suddenly recalled by the queen of Castile, who was prevailed upon to listen to Columbus's demands, by Lewis de Saint Angelo, her confessor, who lent her money to promote the scheme.

Columbus was hereupon appointed admiral, and he was to enjoy all privileges annexed to the flags of Castile and Leon in their respective seas. It was agreed that all civil appointments

pointments in the countries by him discovered, should be at his disposal ; that he should appoint judges in Spain for indian affairs, and that he should have a tenth of all that was bought, bartered, found or acquired within the limits of his admiralship, after defraying the charge of the conquest, together with an eighth part of all that he should bring home ; and he was to be at the one eighth part of the expence.

The articles being agreed on, the admiral went directly to Palos, to forward his little equipment, which consisted of three small vessels ; namely, the Santa Maria, commanded by admiral Columbus, the La Pinta, by Martin Alonzo Pinzon, and the La Nina, with square sails, by his brother Vincent Yanez Pinzon, both of whom were natives of Palos.

Being furnished with the necessary provisions, and ninety men, they set sail, on Saturday the 3d of August, in the year 1492 : the very next morning the rudder of the La Pinta broke loose, and they were obliged to lie to, till Pinzon the captain, who was an able seaman, had repaired the damage, which they supposed to have been contrived by the master, who was averse to the voyage ; and they proceeded very well till Tuesday, when the ropes which had secured the rudder, gave way, and they were obliged to lie by till they could secure it so as to steer to the Canary Islands, which they discovered on Thursday at day-break. The admiral left Pinzon at Gran Canaria, with directions to procure, if possible, another ship, while himself and the La Nina went on the same design to the Island of Gomera, which he reached on the Sunday following. On his arrival, he sent his boat ashore to enquire after a vessel, and thereby learnt that there was not one in the Island, but that the

inhabitants expected every hour, the arrival of Donna Beatrix de Bobadilla their proprietress, in a vessel of forty tuns, which might be easily applied to his use.

Hereupon he determined to wait for her arrival, and in the mean time sent a man on board a bark which was bound to Gran Canaria, to acquaint Pinzon where he lay, and help him to repair his rudder, in case he had not been able to procure another ship. Having in vain waited till the 24th of the month for an answer, he set sail on that day, and coming up with the bark, found she had been detained by contrary winds. On the next day he anchored at the Gran Canaria, where he found Pinzon, from whom he learnt that the lady Beatrix had sailed some days before in the very vessel for which he had waited so long. He was mortified at this disappointment ; but having repaired the damaged ship by a new rudder, and altered the square sails of the La Nina, they departed from the Gran Canaria, on the 1st of September, and on the next day arrived at Gomera, where they remained till the 6th, taking in provisions, wood and water, and then set sail and stood away to the westward. On Sunday, at break of day, they found themselves nine leagues west of the Island Ferro, at which time losing sight of land, many of the people on board wept bitterly, from the fear that they should never behold it again. The admiral observing this despondence, which he was afraid would become general, endeavoured to comfort them with promises of great wealth and prosperity.

On Wednesday the 12th of September, at the distance of 150 leagues west of Ferro, the admiral discovered the body of a large tree, which appeared to have been in the water a long time, and here also

he found a current setting strongly to the north east; and having run 50 leagues farther to the west, he, on the 13th, at twilight, observed the needle varying half a point towards the north east, and by break of day, half a point more. He was amazed at this variation, a thing which had never been observed before; but sailing about 100 leagues farther, his astonishment was greatly increased, on finding the needles varied about a point to the north east at night, and pointed upon the star in the morning.

In the night of Saturday the 15th, being near 300 leagues to the west of Ferro, they beheld a surprizing body of light, which at the distance of about 5 leagues from the ships, fell from the sky into the sea; yet the weather was fine, the sea smooth, the wind favourable, and the current setting north east.

The crew of the *La Nina*, had, on the day before, been surprized at the sight of a heron, and a tro-pick bird, which is called by the Spaniards, *Rabo de Junco*: but on the next day, how great was their amazement, on beholding the sea covered, as it were, with green and yellow weeds, which appeared to have been washed away from some rock or Island. And perceiving a live lobster among the weeds, they concluded they were near some land; and as they advanced, they found the water less salt, and discovered vast shoals of tunny fish.

Martin Alonzo Pinzon, captain of the *Pinta*, being a head, on Tuesday September 18, lay to for the admiral, and acquainted him, that he had observed a vast number of birds flying to the westward, from which he hoped to discover land that night, and indeed he thought he already saw it, at the distance of 15 leagues to the north. To this opinion the admiral paid

no regard, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of his people, who were eagerly disposed to believe the truth of what so agreeably flattered their wishes. However, as the wind began to freshen, they took in their topsails toward night, which was the first time they had occasion to trim a sail in eleven days, during all which time they kept their course to the westward.

In the morning of the 19th of September, Columbus discovered a great number of sea-gulls which he imagined could not fly a great way, and from hence concluded that land could not be far off, and, in this opinion, founded a line of 200 fathom, but found no bottom, but perceived that the current ran in a south-west direction.

On Thursday the 22d, they caught a bird like a heron, of a black colour, with a white tuft on the head, and web feet; they also saw a great quantity of weeds, and in the evening were visited by three singing land birds, which flew away at day break, and confirmed the admiral, in his opinion that he was not far from land.

It was about this time, that the wind, blowing from the south west, afforded the admiral an opportunity of convincing the crew, of the vanity of their fears, in supposing that as the wind had been always right astern, they should never have a fair gale to carry them back. Yet notwithstanding all the arguments he could use, they began to murmur, from the fear of perishing at sea in search of a country which was not to be found; and it is highly probable that their discontent would have ended in mutiny, if a strong gale springing up at west-north-west, had not convinced them that they would always stand a chance of returning: besides, the sight of a turtle over the ship, served to re-
vive

vive their hopes of seeing land, and in great measure to dispel their fears.

But in proportion as they were elated with these signs of land, was their mortification increased on finding themselves disappointed; till, at length, they were wrought, by terror and despair, to such a pitch of fury, that some among them actually proposed to throw the admiral over-board, and then, returning home, to affirm, that he fell into the sea while he was eagerly employed in making observations.

It was no easy matter for Columbus to quell this mutinous spirit which had possessed his men; and indeed he was obliged to exert uncommon address to accomplish it, sometimes, by representing the duty due to him, at others by reproaching them with impatience and cowardice; in short, he so soothed their fears and encouraged their hopes, as to prevent them from taking any resolution either to his own prejudice, or that of the common cause.

About sun-setting, on Tuesday September the 15, captain Pinzon, whose ship was a long side of the admiral, called out on a sudden land!

land! and pointed towards the south west, where, at the distance of 15 leagues, they discovered something like an Island: on this appearance, the men gave thanks to God with great fervency of devotion: and tho' the admiral did not believe that it was land they had discovered, yet in compliance with their repeated clamours, he stood towards the supposed Island, during most part of the night, and in the morning saw it vanish in the clouds. On this, their uneasiness and their clamours were renewed; notwithstanding which the admiral persisted in the execution of his proposed plan with his usual intrepidity. On the Friday following, they caught fish with gilded backs, which, most probably, were dolphins; and they then perceived the currents to be altogether irregular. On the next day the saw gulls and flying fish, in length about 8 inches, with small membranous wings or rather broad fins, by the help of which they often fly above water when pursued by dolphins, and frequently drop into vessels, for their flight seldom exceeds a bowshot, as their wings become dry in a very little time, and then they can fly no longer.

[To be continued next month.]



PART V.

BIOGRAPHY.

This part of our work is to be considered as containing a narrative of the lives or writings of such persons (and such only) as are or may be rendered eminently conspicuous, either by their rank, merit, or abilities; and for the more readily referring to any particular life, we shall give our histories in alphabetical order.

A Bbot (George) archbishop of Canterbury, was born October 29, 1562, at Guildford in Surrey; and received the first rudi-

ments of education under Mr. Francis Taylor, master of the free school there. From thence he was removed to Balliol college, Oxford.

On

On November the 29, 1563, he was elected probationer fellow of his college, and taking orders, became a celebrated preacher in the university. In 1593, he took his degree of bachelor in divinity, in May 1597 he took that of doctor of divinity, and in September the same year was elected master of University college. On March 6th, 1599, he was installed dean of Winchester: the year following was chosen vicechancellor of Oxford, and a second time in 1603. In 1604 that translation of the Bible now in use, being begun by order of K. James, Dr. Abbot and seven other divines had the care of translating the whole New-Testament (excepting the epistles) committed to them. In 1605, he was chosen vicechancellor a third time. In 1608 died his patron, Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, lord high treasurer of England, and chancellor of the university of Oxford: after his death Dr. Abbot became chaplain to George Hume, earl of Dunbar, and treasurer of Scotland; with whom he went into that kingdom to assist in establishing a union between the Kirk and the Church of England. Abbot's behaviour in Scotland so pleased K. James, that he ever after paid great deference to his opinion and advice. On the death of Dr. Overton, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Dr. Abbot, on the king's nomination, was consecrated bishop, in December 1609; and about a month afterwards was translated to the see of London, vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Ravis. On the 2d of November 1610, on the death of Dr. Richard Bancroft the king had a fresh opportunity of testifying his esteem for Dr. Abbot, by advancing him to be archbishoprick of Canterbury. He now became in the highest favour both with prince

and people, and was concerned in all the great affairs both of church and state. Being a man of moderate principles, he greatly displeased some of the high churchmen; his great zeal for the protestant religion, induced him to promote the match between the Elector Palatine and the princels Elizabeth, to the utmost of his power, and he had the pleasure of performing the ceremony in the royal chapel on the 14th of February, 1612. On the 10th of April his Electoral highness set out for Germany; before his departure he presented the archbishop with plate to the value of a thousand pounds, and in a letter from Canterbury, informed him of the grounds of that discontent with which he left England.

In the year following, happened the famous case of divorce betwixt the lady Frances Howard, and Robert earl of Essex; in which the archbishop added much to his reputation, by being one of the commissioners who dissented from that divorce, which is thought by many people to be one of the greatest blemishes of James's reign. In 1618, the king published a declaration, which he ordered to be read in all churches, permitting sports and pastimes on the Lord's day; this gave great uneasiness to the archbishop, who being at Croydon when it came thither, had the courage to forbid its being read. On the 5th of April 1619, Sir Nicholas Kempe laid the first stone of the hospital at Guildford and the archbishop, was present, who afterwards endowed it with land to the value 300*l.* per Annum.

Towards the end of this year the Elector Palatine accepted the crown of Bohemia, which occasioned great disputes in K. James's councils, some being of opinion that his majesty should not interfere in

in the affair; but the archbishop, and many others, thought that natural affection for his son and daughter, and a just concern for the protestant religion, ought to engage his majesty to support the new election. The archbishop being at that time confined to his bed, wrote a letter to the secretary of state wherein he expressed his sentiments with great boldness, and freedom. The archbishop being now in a declining state of health, used in the Summer to go into Hampshire, for the sake of recreation, and being invited by Lord Zouch to hunt in his park at Brämzill, had the great misfortune to kill my lord's keeper, by an arrow from a cross bow which he shot at one of the deer. This accident threw him into a deep melancholy, and he ever after kept a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day on which this fatal accident happened, and he settled an annuity of 20*l.* on the widow. Several persons taking advantage of this misfortune to lessen him in the king's opinion, his majesty answered, "An angel might have miscarried in this sort." His enemies, however, alledging that he had incurred an irregularity, and was thereby incapacitated from performing the office of a primate, the king directed a commission to ten persons to enquire into this matter. The result of the conference was, that the king was to grant a pardon and dispensation, "By which he absolved the archbishop from all irregularity, scandal or infamation, and declared him capable of all the authority of a primate," which was done accordingly.

The archbishop, chiefly hindered by his infirmities, seldom hereafter assisted at the council; but in the king's last illness he was sent for and attended with great constancy,

till his majesty expired, on the 27th of March 1615. He performed the ceremony of the coronation of K. Charles the first, but was never greatly in that king's favour; and the duke of Buckingham being his declared enemy, watched an opportunity to make him feel the weight of his displeasure; which he at last accomplished, on the archbishop's refusing to license a sermon preached by Dr. Sibthorpe, to justify a loan which the king had demanded. This sermon was preached at Northampton at the lent assizes, 1617, before the judges, and was sent to the archbishop, with the king's direction to license it, which, he refused to do, and gave his reasons for it; nevertheless the sermon was licensed by the bishop of London.

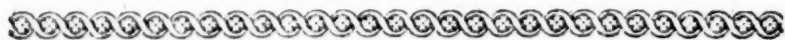
On the 5th of July, lord Conway, secretary of state, informed the archbishop, that the king expected he should withdraw to Canterbury; which the archbishop declined, because he had at that time a law suit with that city, but desired leave to go to his house at Ford, 5 miles beyond Canterbury, which was granted; and on the 9th of October following, the king commissioned the bishops of London, Durham, Rochester, Oxford, and Bath and Wells, to execute the archiepiscopal authority.

The archbishop did not long remain in this situation, for a parliament being absolutely necessary, he was, about Christmas, restored to his authority and jurisdiction. The interest of bishop Laud being now considerable at court, he drew up instructions, under the pompous title of "His majesty's instructions to the most reverend father in God, George lord archbishop of Canterbury, containing certain orders to be observed and put in execution by the several bishops

shops in his province." His grace communicated them to his suffragan bishops, but endeavoured to soften their rigour, as they were contrived to enforce the notions of a prevailing party in the church, which the archbishop thought too hard for those who made the fundamentals of religion their study, and were not so zealous for forms. His conduct in this and other respects made him unwelcome at court, so that on the birth of the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles III., Laud had the honour to bap-

tize him, as dean of the chapel. The good archbishop, worn out with cares and infirmities, died at Croydon, August 5, 1633. Aged 71, and was buried in the church dedicated to the Holy Trinity at Guildford. He shewed himself in most circumstances of his life a man of great moderation, to all parties, and was desirous that the clergy should attract the esteem of the laity by the sanctity of their manners, rather than claim it as due to their function.

(To be continued)



P A R T VI.

A compleat history of the Peerage of *Great Britain and Ireland.*

Of the KING.

Altho' the king cannot with any degree of propriety be called a peer of the realm, yet as his majesty is the fountain of all honour, it will be proper in a work of this nature to give an account of the family of our most gracious sovereign.

The Pedigree of his Majesty
King George III.

Azo the first, count of Este, and marquis of Tuscany, who died in the year 970 was succeeded by his son Thibaut, who by the emperor Otho was created marquis of Este, being also lord of Lucca, Cremona, Mantua, &c. and he dying in 976, was succeeded by Albert Azo his brother; who dying in 995, was succeeded by Hugh his son, who married Mary, daughter to Theodotus, marquis of Parma, and by her had Azo his heir, who was the founder of the Brunswick family. This Azo married Cune-

gunda, sister and heiress of Guelph the III. (of the family of the ancient Guelphs) earl of Altorf, &c. and duke of Carinthia, and by her had Guelph the I, of Este, who in the year 1071 was, by the emperor Henry IV, made duke of Bavaria. Guelph the I. of Este, married Judith, daughter to Baldwin the V. earl of Flanders; and by her left issue, two sons Guelph, and Henry. Guelph II dying without issue, Henry I. his brother, became heir; and he dying in 1215 left issue, Guelph, who settled in Italy, and Henry the II called the haughty. This Henry married Gertrude daughter to the emperor Lothair the II. and dying about the year 1179, was succeeded by his son Henry III. called lion, a most powerful prince; who marrying Maud, daughter of Henry II. king of England, and dying in 1195, left issue 3 sons, whereof Otho was the 4th emperor of that name, Henry was count Palatine of the Rhine, and William was duke of Brunswick

wick and Lunenburgh. This William the 1st. succeeding Otho, married Helena daughter to Vol-demar king of Denmark, and by her had Otho, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh; and he dying in 1252 left issue by Maud his wife, daughter to Albert marquis of Brandenburg, two sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Albert the eldest succeeded him, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry the magnanimous, duke of Brabant, by whom he had three sons, of whom Albert the 11d. called the Fat, succeeded him, and marrying Ricca, daughter to the duke of the Herules and Vandals, by her had Magnus the meek. This Magnus, who in 1362 succeeded his father, married Catherine daughter to Vol-demar, Elector of Brandenburg; and dying in 1373, left 3 sons, of whom, Frederick was duke of Brunswick, and elected emperor; but in the year 1400 was murdered at Frillar, by count Waldeck; Bernard was progenitor of the dukes of Lunenburgh; and Henry was prince of Calemberg and Wolfen-buttel.

About the year 1423, Bernard had the dukedom of Lunenburgh, and his fathers right over the city of Brunswick, by partition made with his nephews; and dying at Zell in 1434, left issue by Margaret his wife, daughter to Wenceslaus, elector of Saxony, Otho, surnamed the Lame, who had no issue, and Frederick called the just, who in 1478, died in a monastery at Zell, leaving issue by Magdalen, daughter to Frederick elector of Brandenburg, two sons, Bernard and Otho; the eldest dying in 1464, without issue, Otho became heir; and he dying in 1471, left issue, by Anne of Nassau his wife, a son, Henry, who married Margaret daughter to Ernestus duke of

Saxony; and dying in 1532, left by her 3 sons, Otho, Francis and Ernestus, who all subscribed the Augsburg confession, and Ernest, duke of Lunenburgh, who died in 1564 was the first protestant prince in this family. He married Sophia, daughter to Henry duke of Mecklenburgh, by whom he had Francis Otho, who died in 1559; Henry earl of Dannebergh, who was ancestor of the house of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle; and William duke of Lunenburgh-Zell born July 4 1535, from whom is descended the house of Hanover-Zell, of whom his majesty king George is the head. This William married Dorothy, daughter to Christian III. King of Denmark; and dying August 20, 1592, by her left seven sons and seven daughters; of which, George who was born in 1582 succeeded him; and he dying in 1641 left issue, by Anne Eleanor his wife, daughter to Lewis Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, four sons and a daughter, Sophia-Amelia, married to Frederick III. king of Denmark. Of the sons, which were, Christian-Lewis, George-William, John-Frederick, and Ernest-Augustus, the latter, who was born in 1629 was first administrator of the bishoprick of Osnabrug, for the Augsburg confession, viz. the protestant or reformed religion; and in 1662, pursuant to the treaty of Westphalia, made in 1648, succeeded count Francis of Wirtembergh in the said bishoprick. He also, in 1680, became duke of Hanover, as heir to his brother John Frederick, who died without issue male, and on the 17th of October 1692, he was by the emperor Leopold, created at Ratisbon, 9th elector of the empire, viz. of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and to his heirs male; and on the 15th of

December following, the said emperor gave the solemn investiture at Vienna, by delivering the electoral cap to the duke of Hanover's plenipotentiaries, and declared him elector, with the office of Gonfalonier, or standard bearer of the empire, (and the emperor Joseph, the son of Leopold, when he put the elector of Bavaria under the imperial Ban, gave duke Ernest the post of great treasurer of the empire, which had belonged to the elector Palatine;) but this new title of elector being opposed by several of the German princes, the dispute continued till June, 1708, when all the three colleges of the empire agreed to the establishment of this new electorate in the person of that elector's eldest son George Lewis (afterwards George I. king of Great Britain) and on September 7th following, he was admitted into the electoral college; and the office of arch treasurer of the empire, was given to the said elector of Brunswick in the year 1709.

In 1658, the aforementioned elector Ernest (who died in 1698) married the princess Sophia, youngest daughter to Frederick the Vth, elector Palatine of the Rhine (and afterwards king of Bohemia) by Elizabeth, eldest daughter to James I. king of Great Britain, and by that marriage and his own birth, his posterity have in their veins some of all the royal blood of Europe.

George Lewis, eldest of six sons of duke Ernest and the princess Sophia, upon the demise of queen Anne, August 1, 1714, acceded to the crown of Great Britain, and dying the 11th of June, 1727, at Osnabrug, (the place of his birth) as he was on his journey to Hanover; was succeeded by his son George the II. who was born on

the 30th of October 1683, and dying on the 25 day of October, 1760 is succeeded by his grandson George William Frederick, eldest son of his late royal highness Frederick prince of Wales.

His present majesty is married to the princess Charlotte, of the august house of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; and has already two sons, George, prince of Wales, born August the 12, 1762, and Frederick duke of Gloucester, born Aug. 16, 1763.

A preface of the happiness which this nation may expect from the continuance of the crown in the present royal family.

His majesty's titles are as follow,

His most excellent majesty George William Frederick, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, elector of Hanover, arch treasurer and prince of the sacred Roman Empire &c.

ARMS

Quarterly, in the first grand quarter, Mars, three lions passant-guardant in pale, Sol, the imperial ensigns of England, empaied with the Royal Arms of Scotland, which are Sol, a lion rampant, within a double tressure flowered and counter flowered with fleurs de lis, Mars; the 2d quarter is the Royal Arms of France, viz. Jupiter, three fleurs de lis, Sol; the 3d the ensign of Ireland, which is, Jupiter, a harp Sol, stringed Luna; and the 4th grand quarter is his majesty's own coat viz. Mars, two lions passant guardant Sol, for Brunswick, impaled with Lunenburgh, which is, Sol, semee of hearts, proper, a lion rampant, Jupiter, having ancient Saxony, viz. Mars, a horse current, Luna, ente (or grafted) in base; and in a shield surmount, Mars, the diadem or crown of

of Charlemaine, the whole within a garter, as sovereign of that most noble order of Knighthood, inscribed with this motto, *Honi Soi qui mal y pense*, given by Edward III. the founder of the said order.

Crest

A Helmet full faced and grated, mantled with cloth of Gold, doubled ermine, and surmounted of an imperial crown, on the top of which is a lion passant guardant, Sol, crowned with a like crown.

Supporters

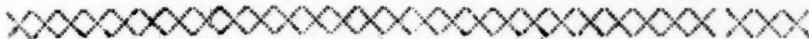
On the dexter side, a lion guardant, Sol, crowned as the crest; (the

(To be continued)

proper supporter of the English ensign) on the sinister an unicorn, Luna, horned, maimed and hoofed, Sol, gorged with a collar of crosses pattee and fleurs de lis, a chain thereto affixed, all gold, both standing on a compartment, from whence issue (as from one stem) the two royal badges of his majesty's chief dominions, viz. on the right a rose party per-pale argent and gules, stalked and leaved, vert, for England; and on the left a thistle proper for Scotland.

Motto

Dieu et mon droit.



PART. VII.

MISCELLANIES.

This division of our work will consist of judicious extracts from the newspapers, and other publications, during the course of the month, and as these detached pieces will be printed in the order in which they appeared, we hope they will be found to exhibit no unfaithful Picture of the present times.

WE hear that a noble peer, who had been sent for on a supposition of some change in the adm——n; upon hearing, as he got to his house near Hyde-Park corner, that there was no alteration likely to happen, turned very coolly to his postillions, and bid them drive back again; adding, that the next time they sent for him, he should not be in such a hurry to come.

It is said that a gentleman, well known in the literary world, intends publishing a dialogue between K. William and K. George; whether he calls it a dialogue of the living, or the dead, we cannot pretend to determine.

One of the stipulations lately agitated in the great world at Westminster, is reported to have been the elevation of a certain person* to the earldom of Jamaica.

* W—— B——f——d, Esq;

A caution from the police.

Whereas several vain and evil-minded persons have lately appeared in this metropolis, and insiduously given out that they were to be first L—d of the T——y, first L—d of the A——y, S——ies of S—e, L—d P—y S—l, &c. &c. These are to warn all his majesty's liege subjects to beware of such counterfeits, and especially not to trust them, as I shall not

pay any debts they may contract.
Old England.

We hear there is in the press a new court kalendar, as it was to have been settled if certain great men had come in.

It is said a noble lord was so sure of coming in, that he had begun treating with some Jews, for the loan of 1764.

A strong report prevails, that a certain n—— L——, now in an high office, will be imp—— at the sitting of Parliament.

The powers of one of the chief departments in the state, it is said, will undergo a parliamentary enquiry next session; when some late instances of the exercise of them will also be examined into.

We hear that some things will be laid before the parliament soon after it meets, of a particular nature, and that nearly concern the honour and safety of a late m——r, whose administration has been the cause of much animosity.

Theatrical Intelligence.

We hear that Mr. Woodward has received twenty guineas, to pay one hundred if Mr. Garrick travels, and if he (Mr. Woodward) does not appear in the character of king Richard third, on or before the 31st of next March. Quere, If Mr. Woodward had not better pay the hundred.

Mr. Printer, *Strand, Sept. 11*

Sometime ago I arrived from New England, where I left my countrymen in high admiration of all the officers who have distinguished themselves during the course of this war, particularly those who served in our western part of the world.

It was natural for me to enquire here what marks of favour had been shewn in the mother country

to those who had fought her battles so well abroad.

I found, to my great surprise, as well as mortification, the following circumstances to be true.

Monckton, who took Martini-co, continues a colonel of foot.

Amherst, who conquered all Canada, continues a colonel of foot.

Draper, who took the Phillipine Islands, is a lieutenant colonel upon half-pay.

Howe, the brother of him who fell at Ticonderoga, served all the American war, was Brigadier general at Belleisle, and at the Havannah, is a lieutenant colonel.

Bradstreet, who took Fort Frontenac, is a captain of foot.

Let me beg of you, Mr. Printer, to inform me, in what part of the world these gentlemen were born, perhaps, (as some folks say) the air which they first breathed has disqualified them.

I suppose I shall be told, "good Mr. Connecticut, you are extremely ignorant of our ways in this metropolis; all that you have been saying, just proves (what the officers have been accustomed to) ingratitude."

Yes, Mr. Printer, but I can prove more: colonel Amherst, who retook Newfoundland in so bold and determined a manner, and put so early a stop to the clamour at home against the ministry; This very colonel Amherst, is no more than a lieutenant in the foot guards, and has the ample provision of six shillings a day to live upon in time of peace. Pristhee, Mr. Printer, what do you call this?—Ministerial ingratitude——? 'Tis worse, 'tis ministerial folly.

If this be the method of treating your men of spirit, tell me what sort of officers do you expect to have next war?

I am an admirer of your impartiality, And your constant reader.

J. C.

Political Intelligence Extraordinary.

We hear that as soon as a late conference was ended, a messenger was dispatched to a certain potent prince, and that they only wait for an answer relating to his acceptance of the terms, to produce the change lately so much talked of—*Qu.* Will not England then be conquered in P—s?

It is said that a late resignation has taken place in consequence of the visit of a great commoner and a noble lord at Mr. C—'s—*Qu.* Is Mr. C— Agent for the opposition?

It is reported, that a certain great commoner has determined to resign his pension before the next meeting of parliament, being apprehensive that his scrupulous regard to the principle of gratitude may bias him too much (in that assembly) in favour of his benefactor.

Yesterday a great commoner gave a magnificent entertainment, at his country villa, to his grace the duke of Newcastle, and several other members of the opposition. We hear there was a side table left for the right Hon. C—T—

A certain gentlemen, who flatters himself he has great interest in the city, and, in the Alley-pharse, is become a bear for a considerable sum, has been very assiduous in giving out, that twelve millions will be wanted next year. It becomes every honest man to reject such interested falsehoods with indignation.

It is said Mr. W. has been detained in France longer than was expected, on account of the slowness of the French printers: he has for some weeks past been employ-

ed in correcting the press of a French translation of the North-Briton.

We hear that a noble lord, who very lately presided at a great board, has left all his commercial tracts and judicious observations on the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, to his successor in that department.

Stock done this day.

P—'s assurance, above par.

T—'s annuities, no price.

S—lb—e sincerity, —

W—'s scrip. nothing done.

Ditto loyalty, —

N—w—le's promises red. 99 per ct. disc.

Opposition loan, books shut.

Whig and tory squibs—

All proceedings against Mr. W—are ordered to be quashed. It is said, that loyal Gentleman is to have a pension of 1000l. a year payable out of the place of judiciary general of Scotland. He objected very much to the mode of it, as thinking all North-Britain was not able to raise the sum; but was at length prevailed upon to take the money, upon condition that he might laugh at the Scots into the bargain.

Mr. C — kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed P—ym—r-General. It is said, he is to resign his post of Agent-general, and that he is now thus rewarded for his gratitude to lord H—.

We are told that the German-Agents had prepared a magnificent entertainment at Almack's on occasion of Mr. Pitt's intended restoration. *Qu.* Whether Great Britain was not to have paid the bill?

We can assure the public, that the report of a certain great commoner's horses being intended to be

be sold, is false and malicious, that gentlemen having obtained permission to let them run at grass in Windsor great park.

After a long consultation of political physicians, it was the unanimous opinion of that respectable body, that the present a——n could not possibly survive the fall of the leaf.

It is reported that a great commoner was so pleased with his success at Mr. C——t's (his agent) that he intends, during the winter season, giving lectures of conviction and assertion once a week at the same place; where all those who would have a clear idea of the majesty of the people of England, are desired to attend.

To the Freeman of the County of York, independent of ministerial favour, and uninfluenced by Antiministerial faction.

Why are ye the last to bring the king back to his house? Why are ye the last to address his majesty on the peace he has procured for his people? You have a threefold occasion of so doing—for the peace itself, for the birth of another prince, and lastly, for having emancipated himself from that ministerial bondage, in which his late majesty was so long held, and which the same infamous tools of corruption conspired to continue over his person also.—When Thomas Herring, late archbishop of your diocese, convened you together in the time of the rebellion, he told you, as you were the largest county in the kingdom, you ought naturally to take the lead, and so you did, with such unanimity as never appeared on any preceding occasion; and you know with what alacrity the whole kingdom followed you.—Brethren and countrymen, let us show the same beha-

viour now; for that purpose let us assemble at our capital on the 25th of October ensuing, the day of his majesty's accession to his crown and kingdoms; and in order to encourage you, and rouse up your spirit of freedom and independency, I will recommended to your consideration a saying of our own countryman.—

What's that to us? Must we, the rabble,

All fall together by the ears,
For an uninteresting squabble,
Amongst your interested Peers?
I am, your's, &c.

EBORACENSIS.

A report having prevailed that Mr. Churchill intended speedily to publish a new theatrical stricture, entitled, *The Smithfield Rosciad*, wherein the merits of the inferior actors were to be considered; and Mr. Davis, of Covent Garden Theatre, having been informed, that he was made the hero of this intended publication, that gentleman thought proper to send the following letter to Mr. Churchill, to which the reader will find annexed the satyrist's reply.

SIR,

"Conscious of my inability, and ever desirous of attending to the reproof of those, whose judgment, in my profession, must be deemed of a superior degree, from the just estimation they have acquired in the literary world: I humbly conceive myself entitled, at least, to solicit an omission of such parts of your next intended publication, as may tend to expose some imperfections (perhaps natural ones) and thereby retard the progress I presume to hope in the esteem of the candid world, from an invariable assiduity and exertion of the poor talents with which I am invested. Nature and fortune are not equally liberal to
all

all. Perfection in my profession is rarely attainable. Where the pursuit of science has its due effect, and the knowledge of ourselves improves with our attainments, it will dispose us to treat with lenity those who wait our reproof at humble distance, and to correct their errors, in a manner not injurious to them in the very means of their existence ; but by kindly admonishing, conduce to excite a due attention, and produce reformation in all, who are conscious of defects, and willing to amend ; amongst whom none is more sincerely so than, Sir,

Your humble servant,
T. DAVIES."

"SIR,
"From whom you have obtained your information concerning my next publication I know not, nor indeed am solicitous to know ; neither can I think you entitled, as you express it, to an exemption from any severity, as you express it, which gentlemen of your profession, as you express it, are subject to.

I am, your humble servant,
CHARLES CHURCHILL.

"P. S. Defects (perhaps natural, as you express it) are secure from my own feelings without any application."

From the Corke evening post.

Whereas in the play of the *Recruiting Officer*, performed here last Thursday evening, there was a scene entirely left out, which leads to the explanation of the under plot ; and the comedy necessarily concluded without giving proper information to the audience. The present theatrical company are desired to take notice, that though a *Cork audience* have given repeated proofs of their good nature, they can when thus roused, give equal proofs of their resentment. *Box, Pit, and Gallery.*

Account of what passed betwixt Capt. Forbes and Mr. W. at Paris. Written by Capt. Forbes to his father.

I Received your's last night, desiring me to give you an exact account of what happened betwixt me and that fellow Wilkes, which I shall as it happened :

Going along Comedie-street, 'twixt ten and eleven forenoon, I met two English gentlemen, one of which I thought might be Wilkes. I had never seen the man before ; but guessed at him by a picture I had seen of him. Upon our approaching, I asked him if Wilkes was not his name ? upon which he told me it was. I then desired I might speak with him apart. The other gentleman that was with him walked off. I let him know that I was a Scotch gentleman ; had been a captain in the service of this country ; and that, upon account of the scurrilous and ignominious things he had wrote against my country, I was determined he should fight me. He told me, he could not then go with me ; but that if I would take the trouble to write to him, or come to his lodging at the Hotel de Sax, Rue de Colombier, in the afternoon, he would go along with me.

As I thought it was more proper to go to his lodgings than write, I went at three of the clock, but did not find him. I returned betwixt four and five ; upon not finding him, I left my name on a board. I went for the third time betwixt seven and eight ; and as he had not been at home all that afternoon, I begged the Swiss to let him know that I should have the honour of waiting on him the next morning.

Upon my coming to his lodgings next morning about six o'clock, I found

found him at last; and his servant shewed me into a parlour till he should get up. There was a table in the middle of the room covered with Gazettes, papers, and books, a chair by it with two swords, and the gentleman's hat. I waited there a full half hour, and at last he appeared; and seating himself by me, asked what Capt. Forbes wanted with him? I told him, as I had heard he was a man of honour, I had hitherto treated him accordingly; and as I could now hardly believe it, I wanted absolutely to put him to the proof. To which he replied, that a man of courage he was; and that he had given proof enough of that in fighting Lord Talbot; and that he would fight no man else till he had fought Lord Egremont. Upon which I asked him, if he came to Paris to fight Lord Egremont? He replied, he was not to be catechized by any one. I then plainly told him, that I was not to be made a fool of; and that I had been now so often at his lodgings I was resolved he should fight, otherwise the first time I should meet him, I would treat him as a villain and scoundrel deserved. He replied, he was not obliged to fight all the Scotchmen; and that he was too useful a subject to risk his life. I then told him I did not think the state would suffer in losing such a subject as he; and as for his not being obliged to fight all Scotchmen, I thought it was the least thing he could do, since he had taken the liberty of writing such scandalous papers against the whole, to fight one of them, as he never had fought one in his life. He then told me, he would fight me; and as such things could not be done without witnesses, to come back at twelve o'clock, and have a friend with me; and

that at that hour he should wait on me with his friend.

I returned there at the hour appointed, and told my friend not to enter the hotel, that he might not have to say there came two upon him. When I went in he was not at home. I waited a good half hour in his drawing-room, talking with his secretary. He at last appeared with two English gentlemen. When he came in, I told him I wanted to speak to him at the door. He insisted I should sit down for a moment; which I did; and after talking a long while together, I lost all patience, and told him I wanted to speak one word with him at the door; on which the two English gentlemen that came in with him got up and went out. My opinion was that he wanted I should challenge him before these two, that they might witness against me; but that scheme, if such was his intention, did not take. But to the purpose; there was now nobody in the room but his secretary, he, and I; before whom he told me, that it was very hard he should be challenged and attacked in the streets by Capt. Forbes, without knowing for what. Upon this I asked him, what were his intentions? He told me they were, not to fight any one till he should fight Lord Egremont; and asked me, whether I came to him as an assassin or as a gentleman? Upon which I told him I was a gentleman; but that he had not shewn himself such; and that if he had not the protection of his own house I would use him like a scoundrel and rascal, as he deserved. Upon which his secretary, a Frenchman, but who spoke good English, said to me, that if I knew Mr. Wilkes I would not speak so to him; to which I replied, that I perhaps knew him better than he did; and turn-

turning to Wilkes, I told him, that the first time I should meet him in the streets, or elsewhere, I would give him a hundred strokes of a stick, as he deserved no more to be used like a gentleman, but as an eternal rascal and scoundrel; and I added, that in case he should take a second thought, which I had no reason to believe, I would leave him my direction, which he wrote down; after which I went out and left him. I went, after this scene, to dinner; and after that to the Thuilleries; from whence coming home in the evening, I got notice that there were orders from the Merechaux of France to take me up: upon which I thought it prudent to keep out of the way. This happened the 17th and 18th of August.

I am, Sir, &c.

N. B. 'Capt. Forbes was only nine years of age at the time of the rebellion, so cannot come under the description of a rebel, as has been several times insinuated in the papers.'

A. B.

Extract of letter from Edinburgh.

"The pleasure we felt upon hearing that Wilkes had fallen in a duel with a Scotchman, is not to be described. Without waiting for a confirmation of the welcome news, the guns at the castle were fired, and all business suspended for the day; in the evening a ball was given to the ladies, our houses were illuminated to the fifteenth story, and the streets resounded with, *long live Forbes!* and *Forbes for ever!* In short, such an universal joy has not been known to diffuse itself through all ranks in this city since the young Chevalier (that great though unfortunate P——e) was at Derby in 1745. But alas! this pleasing dream lasted not long, for the very next post contradicted the account,

and Wilkes still lives the curse of Scotland.'

"The report that prevailed a few days ago, of a certain nobleman intending to go to the South (a warmer climate being necessary for the recovery of his health) is now thought to be void of all foundation; the political astrologers having given it as their opinion, that the meridian of London will be, very soon, much warmer for him than any part of Italy."

Garrison of Old England, Sept. 4.

On Saturday the 27th of last month, the enemy, who had been making their approach for some time past, appeared before the town. At noon they sent a cornet with articles of capitulation ready drawn up; the substance of which was, that the garrison, *Pioneers and all*, should evacuate the place within forty-eight hours, and march out, without being allowed the honours of war. The inhabitants were to surrender their possessions at discretion. This haughty proposal was immediately rejected by our noble GOVERNOR with a becoming indignation, the cornet sent back, the damaged fortifications ordered immediately to be repaired, and every precaution taken for a stout and immediate defence. The main body of the enemy have returned to their former *encampments*; some flying parties indeed are marauding in the *environs*, but their number lessens daily.

Those who pretend to understand how the springs of government are managed, assure us, that nothing but the presence of Lord Holland can bring about the much wished for change; his Lordship is already sent for, and it is expected, that like the Patriarch's dove, he will bring the olive branch with him.

K k k

To

To the PRINTER.

How inconsistent with the generosity of an Englishman *it is*, to exult over their antagonist, when suing for mercy,

The late *much* canvassed peace is a recent proof, and will, I fear, remain a lasting monument, that even good policy and a necessary regard for future safety, are made by Britons, but as subservient to the exercise of this amiable virtue, of mercy to our fallen enemies.

I was led into this reflection by the reverend author of the Rosciad's answer (see our articles from other papers) to poor Davis's supplicatory letter. Surely he has a *mind* to convince the world, that Ho-

garth's late print of him was in truth a real portrait, and not the petulant caricature we have hitherto held it to be; else why such a truly brain-like triumph over this poor stroller, who implores our modern Drawcanfir, in extreme submissive terms, *only* for leave to get his bread, in the *very* humble station in which providence has placed him. Oh! Churchill! do not disgrace thy talents, in this petty war with players.

'Tis Domitian catching flies'
There is nobler game in view,
more worthy thy satire.

Tuesday, Sept. Scipio Africanus.
20, 1763.



THE GREEN-ROOM.

To be continued monthly.

THIS essay belongs to the first part of our paper, coming under *Original Essays*; but as it is necessary for the writer to see the plays before he passes his judgment, it is therefore impossible to print it in its proper place, as the first sheet of the magazine is always printed in the early part of the month.

On Saturday the 17th of September, Drury-lane theatre, under the direction of Mr. Lacey, was opened with the Beggar's Opera; Mackheath by Mr. Vernon, Polly by Mrs. Vincent; to which was added, Miss in her Teens; Fribb'e by Mr. O'Brien, Biddy by Miss Pope. But as strictures on the performances of all these actors were given last year, it will be needless in this (as well as in the like cases) to give more than the title of the play and entertain-

ment, and the names of the principal performers.

Monday 19. Covent-Garden theatre opened with the Busy Body; Marplot by Woodward, Miranda Mrs. Vincent—with the Devil to pay; Sir John Loverule by Mr. Mattocks, Nell by Mrs. Davies.

Tues. 20, Drury Lane. Hamlet; Hamlet by Holland; Queen, Mrs. Pritchard; Ophelia by Mrs. Hopkins, a lady who promises to be no inconsiderable ornament to the theatre; to which was added, Polly Honeycombe.

Wed. 21. Covent-Garden. Romeo and Juliet. Romeo by Ross; Juliet, Miss Hallam: with The Old Maid.

Thurs. 22. Drury-lane. The Stratagem; Archer by O'Brien; miserably bad, according to custom. Cherry, Miss Pope (exquisitely fine!) with Fortunatus.

Frid.

Frid. 23. Covent Garden. The Recruiting Officer; Capt. Plume, Smith; Lucy, Mrs. Pitt; Sylvia, Mrs. Lessingham: with the Citizen; Citizen, Woodward; Maria, Miss Elliot.

Sat. 24. Drury-lane. Careless Husband; Lord Foppington, O'Brien; Lady Betty Modish, Mrs. Palmer: with Fortunatus.

Monday 26. Covent Garden. King Henry IV. Falstaff by Shuter—It is needless to say how excellently this character is played; in truth Mr. Shuter appears the very man which Shakespear intended when he wrote the character of the fat Knight. The entertainment of this evening was the Intriguing Chambermaid, in which Harry Woodward played the Drunken Colonel with inimitable propriety.

Tuesd. 27. Drury-lane. Tancred and Sigismunda. Tancred by Holland (very middling) Sigismunda by Mrs. Palmer (very bad) with the Musical Lady; Mask, by King; Sophy, by Miss Pope; both excellent.

Wednesday 28. Covent Garden. The Inconstant; Young Mirabel by Smith; Old Mirabel by Shuter; Bizarre by Miss Elliot: with the Apprentice; Dick by Woodward; Wingate, (exceedingly well played) by Daustall; Charlotte by Miss Davies.

Thus have we brought down our account to the 28th instant, and to-morrow, The Busy Body will be played at Drury-lane, with Fortunatus. We do not find that Mr. Garrick's being gone abroad has made any alteration in the management of Drury-lane house; it is probable indeed, that they will be obliged more frequently to engage new performers; especially as Garrick has declared his intention of never appearing on the stage again, if (to use his own words) he finds they can do without him. Mr. Barry is arrived from Ireland, not to perform in England during the winter, as is generally imagined, but to raise recruits for his own theatre at Dublin.

To Mr. CHURCHILL.

S I R,

THE Authors of the COURT MAGAZINE would be deficient in point of good manners, if they should neglect this earliest opportunity of returning you their thanks, for the obliging manner in which you permitted the drawing to be made, from which the annexed print is taken—they can only return the obligation, by their most earnest wishes, that you may long continue the unrivalled Champion of virtue and good sense; that the laurels you have so fairly won, may long grace your brows; that vice, in whatever shape it appears, may feel the scourge of your satyric muse, and that all attempts to render you ridiculous, may prove as absurd, as weak, and as futile, as that of poor old Hogarth.

We are,

S I R,

Your obliged and obedient servants,

K k k 2

The AUTHORS.

Solutions to the Problems in Numb. XXIII.

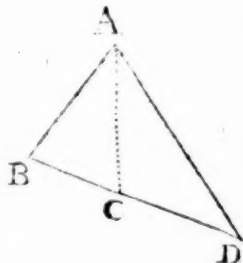
* * We hope our ingenious Mathematical Contributors will excuse the Mistakes and Errors which has happened in this part of the two or three last Magazines, which were owing to an unavoidable Accident, which we flatter ourselves will never happen again.

Prob. I. answered by Mr. Thomas Barker, the Proposer,

Whose Solution, by mistake, was printed along with the Question.

Prob. II. answered by Mr. A. Wood.

By Trigonometry we have $BC : \text{fine } BAC :: AB : \text{fine } ACB$, and $CD : \text{fine } CAD :: AD : \text{fine } ACD$; but it is manifest that $\text{fine } ACD = \text{fine } ACB$, therefore $\frac{\text{fine } BAC}{BC} \times AB = \frac{\text{fine } CAD}{DC} \times AD$, which put into an analogy, becomes $\frac{\text{fine } BAC}{BC} : \frac{\text{fine } CAD}{CD} :: AD : AB$. Q. E. D.



This Problem was likewise solved by Mr. Johnston, the Proposer.

Mr. J. Barber's Solution to his Question, No. XXI, (vide the fig. No. XXIII. p.349.)

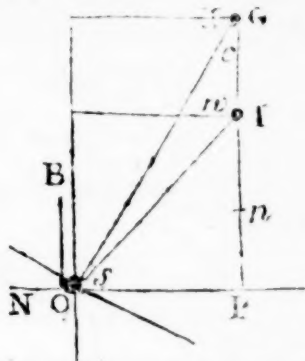
Put $a = 1000$, $m = 0.2618$, $n = 1.5708$, and $2x = AD$; then $a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = FB$; hence $4mx^2 \times a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} =$ the solidity of the cone, and $2anx =$ its convex surface; therefore $8amnx^3 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} =$ a maximum (per quest.) whose fluxion (or that of $a^2 - x^6 - x^8$) put $= 0$, and reduced, gives $x - a \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = 866.0254$, then $BF = \frac{a}{2} = 500$, therefore $\frac{3a^3m}{2} =$ the solidity, and $a^2n \times \sqrt{3} =$ its convex surface. Again, the distance of the center of gravity, from the vertex of the cone, is always $\frac{3}{4}$ of its axis, whence $EF = 125$, by which all the angles will become known, and then AC (the transverse of the elliptical plane) will be found $= 1401.5$, and $GC = 1039.6$; therefore $RS = \sqrt{AD \times GC} = 1341.878$, hence the dimensions of the triangle will be easily found.

Mr. T. Todd, of West-Smithfield, solved this Problem.

Mr.

Mr. T. Todd's Solution to his Question, No. XXI.

Suppose w , a smooth weight, sliding freely by the force of gravity down the oblique plane IO , so as to strike the horizontal plane IN at O , with the same force that the required weight x , by freely sliding down the plane GO , shall strike the perpendicular obstacle BO , at O , when $n = IP$, $m = GP$, $s = \text{Nat. sine } \angle IO P$ and $c = \text{Nat. sine } \angle OGP$. Then, since the velocity is in the subduplicate ratio of the perpendicular descents; we have $w\sqrt{n}$, for the force of the weight w ; and $x\sqrt{m}$, for the force of x weight; but by the resolution of forces, we shall have the magnitude of w stroke exerted against the horizontal plane NP at $O = w\sqrt{n}$, and the magnitude of x stroke, exerted against the perpendicular obstacle BO at $O = cx\sqrt{m}$; which two expressions being equal by the question, we shall get $x = \frac{sw}{c} \times \frac{n}{m}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for the required weight.



Prob. I. No. XXII. *was very ingeniously answered by Mess. Barber, Kernot, and Staples, of Winchester, who find their Ages to be 60, and 20. And*

Prob. II. No. XXII. *by Mr. J. Kent, Mr. J. Hill, and Mr. William Kernot, of Winchester.*

New Mathematical Problems.

Prob. I. *By Mr. J. Hill, of Carlton, near Saxmundham in Suffolk.*

Given the rectangle of three numbers in geometrical progression = 27, and the sum of their sixth powers = 532170; quere the numbers?

Prob. II. *By Mr. T. Barker*, of Wisset, in Suffolk.*

Given the area of a semicubical parabola = 57. 6 chains, length of the curve = 14.6274; quere the abscissa and ordinate?

Prob. III. *By Mr. Isaac Tarratt†, of Epsom.*

Required, to find two numbers from the following equations, viz, $x^2y + y = 12520$, and $xy + x = 525$.

Prob. IV. *By Mr. William Gordon‡, of the Academy at Glasgow.*

A merchant in Glasgow hath 7000 Hamburgh marks, current money, to dispose of, for which he is offered $15\frac{1}{2}$ discount per mark at Glasgow. The exchange betwixt Hamburgh and London is at 35-3 Flem. l. per ft. and

and the agia at Hamburgh 251 per cent. Bills at sight on London fell at Glasgow for 2 per cent. premium, in which of these ways ought the marks to be disposed of, to most advantage, and with what difference per cent.

* We return this gentleman thanks for his obliging letter, which came safe to our hands.

† We are sorry this gentleman's former letter, which he mentions in his last, is not in our power.

‡ This gentleman may be assured that the letters he mentions never came to our hands.

Errata, No. XXIV. p. 400. l. 6.

For $xX\sqrt{y} \setminus Xy \sqrt{x-b}$, read $x\sqrt{y} + y\sqrt{x-b}$.

P A R T VIII. P O E T R Y.

The ANIMAL COMEDIANS. A Fable.

By Mr. BOYCE.

To DAVID GARRICK, Esq.

(Never before printed.)

HENCE Coke on Lyttleton—away!
Wood's institutes, the word obey!
Ye tomes of statutes all at large,
I give ye now a free discharge!
Thou glossary, by Jacob wrote,
For students to inspect, and quote!
Ye pleas and cases of the crown,
Where my remarks are noted down,
Ejectments, precepts, and reports,
And all the business of the courts,
Adieu!—I mount to nobler fame,
And all my raptur'd soul's on flame!
Hence let me warm the wond'ring age,
And shine the glory of the stage!

Thus spoke young scribe, the lawyer's clerk,
A spouting, wild, conceited spark;
Mistook for genius, vain desire,
And left the Temple, to aspire.

Found in the scale of worth too light,
The royal stage rejects the wight:
Fir'd at the baulk, and proud of spirit,
He'd shame their skill, and prove his merit.

What! "Not a genius?" Fools to doubt it!

"About it, goddess, and about it."

Then with a strolling tribe he join'd,
Like him for business too refin'd:

In monarchs, lovers, fops, he'd strike:—
He play'd 'em all,—and all alike.

Hapless in figure, voice, and ear,
His punishment's to persevere;
He sees his error now enthrall'd,
And wishes time could be recall'd;
In secret mourns his folly's spring,
And roams a vagrant,—and a king.

If acting once possess the brain,
The frenzy darts from vein to vein:
How fatal to the patient's case,
This epidemical disease.

By day, by night, he groans and sighs,
And tragic ghosts in fancy rise;
Not human pow'r can stop the ill,
A parent's pray'r, or Armstrong's skill.

Oh, son of genius! friend of art!
Garrick, thou monarch of the heart:
Is it not strange the froward mind
Should spurn the province heav'n assign'd?

And on the very station hit,
For which its pow'rs are most unfit?
Because you grace the roscian sphere,
As great in Chalkstone as in Lear;
Inspire with joy the heart's recess,
Or melt the soul to soft distress;
And fill the scene with so much ease,
As if 'twere natural to please;
Shall ev'ry blockhead think his mind,
Like yours, the mirror of mankind?
Neglect his trade; profession scorn,
And cry, "For acting I was born!"

For such this tale I introduce:
Their brother pug may be of use.

Once on a time, as stories say,
The beasts agreed to act a play:

The

The stage was turf on either hand,
Their leafy arms the trees expand;
At top their verdant branches close,
And thus their theatre arose.
Between the acts, with various notes,
Thewing'd musicians swell'd their throats;
Sweet nightingales their warblings join,
And ne'er was concert so divine.
The parts were cast, as genius shin'd
To suit the turn of ev'ry mind;
In that such judgment was express'd,
Each actor lik'd his own the best.

In native majesty array'd,
A king the noble lion play'd;
And voice and action, truly great,
Upheld his dignity and state.
The bull enjoy'd a lover's part,
While real passion warm'd his heart;
And urg'd his suit of fond desire,
With lively mein, and eyes on fire:
An active dog, sincere and sure,
Was confidant to his amour.
A milk-white heifer, young and gay,
Perform'd the princess of the play;
And plum'd and rais'd her haughty crest,
Whene'er the am'rous bull address'd.
The tyger was a traitor bold,
Who fought the regal wand to hold;
And brib'd confederates in the league:—
A fox conducted the intrigue.

A company so excellent
No modern theatres present.
Applauding claps the audience raise,
And candour wakes the voice of praise.

But merit v. only hopes to find
Reflected warmth in every mind;
For, tho' they quite mistake the matter,
Yet fools will prate, and monkeys chatter.

"Truly a mighty pretty play!
"Yes, those who can commend it, may;
"It serves the ignorant well enough,
"But keep me from such wretched
stuff!"

With critic sneer, thus spoke an ape,
As wise as some in human shape;
He'd lay his life, with greater art,
To play not one, but ev'ry part;
Then on the stage he made a spring,
And proudly first assum'd the king:
With brow contracted, lifted paw,
He thought to strike majestic awe;
His jabb'ring, quick discordant voice,
A strange monotony of noise,
Affected airs, and mimic'd face,
And dignity were all grimace.
The lover then, absurd pretence!
Indelicate, as void of sense,
He try'd; but with such awkward grace,
Distinct arose in ev'ry face.

As zeal to him was quite unknown,
The confidant was poorly shewn;
And next the princess rais'd the joke;
How fair his form! how sweet he spoke!

As native meanness rul'd his breast,
Th' ambitious part was like the rest;
And just as wide his pow'rs dissent,
Th' intriguer's skill to represent.

With talents risible and gay,
Buffoon or sop, 'twas his to play;
Obvious, in ev'ry other shape
Was seen the vain, presumptuous ape:
The hissing guests his ears confound,
And loud derision echoes round.

Thus on life's human stage, we find
A part ordain'd for ev'ry mind;
As nature prompts to act and mean,
While all the world applauds the scene.
But if we deem it partial sway,
And pant another's cast to play,
Our pride then scorns what reason pleads,
Contempt begins, and shame succeeds.

TO THE AUTHORS.

GENTLEMEN,

I send you a little kind of song, which I hope will be acceptable. It is necessary that I inform you of the occasion on which it was written. Two gentlemen of my acquaintance, after many years of the strictest friendship, had been well nigh separated for ever by the breath of envy; and it was during the time in which there remained some doubts between them that he who thought himself the most aggrieved wrote the following.

Yours, L.

Friendship, like love, is but a name,
Unless to one ~~we~~ ^{we} joint the flame. GAY.

I.

THAT the motto I chuse for my
song
Declares the plain truth of the matter,
My heart tells me can never be wrong;
A heart that I hope will not flatter.
I was once to distraction in love,
And severely experienced its pain;
One friend too my youth did approve,
And my reason still rivets his chain.

II.

But the pow'rs which destroy'd my first
flame,
I have bestow'd me a virtuous wife.
Should my friend prove a friend but in
name,
Could I still drag the burden of life?
Ah, no! it is not to be done;
To believe it were all but a joke:
Our hearts are united in one
And if sever'd—why both must be broke.

III.

His image still dwells on my mind,
His virtues still rise to my view,
And the more I reflect, am inclin'd
The more to believe he is true.

THE

Then why in suspense should I loose
The moments which friendship demands.
Yet—oh!—send me—no—bring me the news,
That misfortunes but strengthen our bands.

IV.

And forgive, O forgive the surmise,
'Gainst a friendship so tried and so prov'd;
But, remember that doubts may arise
From the consciousness how we have
lov'd:

And, if knowing no faults on my part,
I've presum'd to have found them in you;
Oh pardon the fears of a heart,
Which is faithful, and constant, and true.

To the Reverend Mr. BUTLEY,

*On his admirable Exposition of the holy
Scriptures.*

WHILE vice is boldly suffer'd to
engage,
Th' expiring virtues of a shameless age;
And seek each aid of subtilty and art,
To cheat the judgment and corrupt the
heart:

Resistless truth thy voice, O Butley, hears,
Behind the dull obscurity of years;
And marks the noble footsteps thou hast
trod,

To clear her laws, and vindicate her God.
Let commentators ev'ry day commence,
Pervert the meaning, or confound the
sense,

A labour'd pile of emperinc's display,
And quite explain divinity away;
Yet fair religion has no cause to dread,
Or hang in grief her melancholy head:
For still secure her sentiments shall shine,
And gain an added dignity from thine.

HYMN, by a LADY, no more than fourteen
Years of Age.

I.

THERE is a pow'r who reigns supreme
o'er all,
On this our earth, and far above yon skies;
O let my soul before him prostrate fall,
While all my pow'rs in holy ardour rise.

II.

The heav'ns above (nor they alone) de-
clare
Thy majesty, and goodness, O my God:
E'en here below throughout the changing
year,
We sing thy goodness, and we dread thy
rod.

III.

The glorious sun who regulates the year,
Diffusing light, and genial heat around;
The silver moon, and every twinkling star
Say—great thy power, thy wisdom is pro-
found.

IV.

Hoarse thunder, jarring earthquakes, light-
nings keen,
Fell hail, bleak snow, and each impetuous
show'r,

At thy command are heard, are felt, are
seen:

At thy command, seen, felt, and heard
no more.

V.

O then let all who feel thy pow'r divine,
Or taste the goodness of a gracious God,
Bow lowly down before thy sacred shrine,
And deprecate the vengeance of thy rod.

A POLITICAL PARLEY.

S. THAT all clamour may cease; and
to make your friends easy,
Will you take the treasury?—Sir, will that
please ye?

P. Oh, no! that department, by no
means I crave it;

Besides, there's my good brother, T—LE
must have it.

In monied affairs, all acknowledge his
skill,

Charles T—ND and I. — Sir, will ma-
nage the *quill*.

Then N—LE's duke (who has prov'd
his affection)

For all your affronts must have full satis-
faction.

Each *beard* must be swept; the reform to
begin,

And your friends turn out, Sir, that his
may turn in.

Not a *Tory* must taste of the loaves and the
fishes,

But *Three*, who you know have been true
to our wishes.

That inadequate peace,—tho' the houses
'approv'd,

Must now be disclaim'd, its abettors re-
mov'd:

Then ourselves to secure, Sir, 'tis fit we
disarm ye,

And your uncle's friend, A--b--le, rule
o'er the army.

These conditions agreed, I may then con-
descend

To accept of the helm, and once more be
be your friend.

S. My master, you mean (nor your mean-
ing disown)

But who hopes for the sceptre, must first
win my crown.

On Britons, a British King still has re-
liance,

Go, tell this your Junto, we bid them de-
fiance.

The

The Surry Address to their Members imitated.

MOST worthy Sirs! accept the tribute due
From us, your Surry friends, good men
and true:
Bravely you d——'d the late inglorious
peace,
And prov'd that added lands were no in-
crease;
That Penfo ole, with Florid', and Mobille,
No ships could enter, and no plows could
till:

That Two from Four was quite as good a
share,
As Two from Five, and eke another pair*.

Next the excise on cyder, and on perry,
You so expos'd, L—B— was in a terri-
bell harpies now must enter all our houses,
Tax our best liquor, and carefs our spouses.

But to our thanks we'll add a short peti-
tion,

Hoping thereby to mend our sad condition,
Protect, by privilege the teeming press,
For in abuse we place our happiness.

E'en to belie our K—, law must contrive,
Else the N.B. will squeak for forty-five.
Let W—kes command, and C—ll

be our guide,
O'er heav'n and earth triumphantly we'll
ride.

* This alludes to the treaty of peace pro-
posed by Mr. Pitt in 1761, when the four
neutral islands in the West Indies were to
be equally divided between Great Britain
and France, the latter taking St. Lucia ab-
solutely for one. By L—B—'s treaty in
1762, three of these neutral islands were
ceded to Great Britain; and in lieu of the
fourth, viz. St. Lucia, the French ceded
to us the island of Granada, and conse-
quently four islands out of five remained
with us.

Mr. O——w's Reply imitated.

Noble compatriots! now I must con-
fess,
My joy's compleat in this your kind ad-
dress:

You sent me forth to plead our country's
cause,

And I exult in meeting your applause.
Your sense of things shall ever guide my
voice,

This I determin'd when you made your
choice:

And to evince I kept to this profession,
You now approve my acts in the last ses-
sion.

Hence greatest comfort rises in my breast,
A statesman's vengeance seems to me a
jest.

A place I've lost, 'tis true,—but then the
pension

May, *in futuro*, meet with some extension.
I love the K—g, but hate these Scottish
measures,

Which deal beyond the Tweed our British
treasures.

Such men, good God! to bring about a
peace!

To curse th' event my tongue shall never
cease.

Well we resolv'd not to address the K—g,
Mawbey and Cotes, bright heroes! did the
thing.

Sept. 12, 1763.

TIT for TAT.

The following is the production of a youth
scarce fifteen years old.

THE TEMPLE of SCANDAL.

O Cara! Cara! silence all that train:

Joy to great Chaos! let division reign.

POPE'S Dunc. Book IV.

THE mighty goddess, and her sons, I
sing,

Who to our ears abusive nonsense bring.
Who in dull lines attempt to raise the
great;

Rous'd to that task by malice, B—te, and
fate.

In this good-natur'd isle there stands a fane,
Where once, enthron'd, did mighty satire
reign.

Then wit prevail'd, then justice bore the
sway,

And scourg'd our vices in the face of day.
But scandal now usurps the sacred throne;

She rules supreme, but does not rule alone.
Dulness and envy emulate her ways;

Dulness hates wit, as much as envy praise.
To these a second place the goddess grants

Her steady friends, and sure concomitants.
Now at the porch a motly herd you see,

From garrets, prisons, and from B—te's
levee:

Here Grub-street's dissembling streams
emit

Their deep-stain'd mud, by some call'd
sterling wit:

Here politicians strut with solemn pace:
Critics and painters here each blemish

trace.
At length the hoarsely grating hinges roar,

And slowly solemn opens the spacious door:
In rush the crowd, with a tumultuous

sound,
And, falling prostrate, kiss the sacred
ground.

SCANDAL herself then first the silence
breaks,

And to her suppliant vot'ry thus she
speaks:

I. 1.

W. 1.

"Welcome, my sons, to this auspicious dome,

"For happy ends, in happy time ye come :
"Now take the fruits of all your pains
and cost ;

"Who most abuses, he shall gain the most."

At this a mighty champion brought his claim

Fierce was his visage, S-I-L-I-T was his name :

"Then I a pension do demand (said he)

"Who can abuse, who vilify like me ?"

To prove his words, a packet next he shews,

With Britons fill'd, and Critical Reviews

The goddess smiles applause, while still she reads,

And each invective lie her rancour feeds :

"Still thou (said she) in calumny shalt shine ;

"Thine be the palm, the pension too be thine."

Then, second, Arthur suppliant appears,

And brings his Auditor to stop men's ears.

But soon, too soon, a third demands the prize,

And on all others casts indignant eyes :

His limbs distorted, and uncouth his mein ;

Numb'd with the palsy, choak'd with rage
and spleen :

His wrinkled front an huge proboscis wears ;

And on his back an hump o'ertops his ears :

This doubtful monster arrogates rewards,
For wretched prints, which only he re-
gards

"None dare (said he) to emulate my fame ;

"For pug the painter is no common name

"Turn but your eyes to ——" Here the audience hiss'd,

And bid the croaking orator desist.

Of scriblers, etchers, wits, a mongrel tribe,

Throng for their shares, and all their pains describe.

The goddess promising their hopes to fill,

Dislikes their genius, but approves their will :

The works of each with candour she com-
mends,

And with this pious exhortation ends :

"Go on, my sons, still merit more ap-
plause,

"And nobly prosecute a noble cause ;

"Exclaim at patriots, vilify the great,

"Exculpate vice, and only virtue hate ;

"Abuse with freedom, specious falsehoods tell,

"Paint devils white, and angels black as
hell."

The Clock-Maker's ADDRESS to Mr.
Churchill, on reading his Poem on Night.

*His watch wound up at twelve at noon
goes right :*

*Much better goes wound up at twelve at
night.*

WHEN Tristram Shandy, laughing
priest,

Had made our trade a standing jest,

"The clock's forgot, my love, pray mind
it."

(Tristram, volume 1. you'll find it)

Link'd one idea to t'another,

That think of one, you thought of t'other.

The courtezans, when they came near,

Cry'd, "pray wind up my watch, my
dear ;"

And demi reps would look a squint,

At pendulums, to give a hint,

"Till ev'ry nymph of any grace

Thought clocks and watches a disgrace,

Churchill, the same who erst read prayers,

The scourge of painters, ghosts, and
players,

Churchill, whose soul disdains to fear,

Or ruling priest, or ruling peer,

And laughs at snarling pug and bear. }

If hungry Scotchmen grow uncivil,

Writes the whole nation to the devil,

And kicks a minister down stairs,

If he's a dunce in state-affairs ;

For freedom yet, and freedship warm,

He'll do an honest man no harm :

(Happy as kings at his fire-side,

See Rupert sits, and honest Lloyd.)

To worth in want, his All would lend,

Ev'n sell his coat to serve his friend.

Churchill, th' Apollo of our days,

Whom all but Hogarth still will praise :

In his immortal strains on night,

Has made our clocks again go right :

Where vary'd couplets, sweet, yet strong,

And manly sense adorn the song ;

Where Horace, Juvenal combine

To form one sat'rist all divine.

To wind up watches hence no more,

shall mean a widow, maid or whore ;

ut take your glass, enjoy your friend,

And drink my health, at the World's End.

On a late Transaction.

FROM Buckingham House Pitt posts
down to his grace's,

To lay out the plan—not of measures, but
places :

Hence, by rules of induction, it may fair-
ly be prov'd,

It was not their country, but themselves
that they lov'd.

To

To the AUTHORS.

Woodstreet, Sept. 5, 1765.

By inserting the following Epitaph,
you will very much oblige

Your constant reader,

ANTONINUS.

UNderneath this stone,
Lies interr'd,
The body of ———
Who during the short space of his existence
Was a perfect adept in all the fashionable
Follies of the age.
As he was a most consummate coxcomb,
He spared for no expence
To adorn his person.
He was profusely lavish in the articles
Of perfumes, wash-balls, and Naples dew.
His mornings were generally engaged
with his valet,
Whose utmost skill was exerted
In adjusting the curls of his peruke,
And furnishing out a genteel figure
For the approaching evening.
He was no less eminent
In indulging and pampering his palate,
Which he took care to gratify
With the choicest viands.
The whole magazine of cookery
Was ransack'd
To provide some poignant fauces
To provoke his puny appetite.
His passion for women was rather languid
Than violent.
And he rather chose to celebrate the rites
Of Bacchus
Than of Venus.
Cards, dice, and totum, were his darling
Amusements;
And he was so fond of wagers,
That he would bet considerable sums
Upon the most trivial occasions.
In his conversation he was indelicate,
Sometimes obscene.
He was impatient of contradiction;
And when hurried away by the violence
Of his passions,
Was deaf to all advice.
With these foibles, great as they were,
Were blended some amiable virtues;
He was generous, good-natur'd,
And sensible.
Time and experience would doubtless
Have reform'd his follies,
And rendered his character
Esteem'd, respected, and carest'd.
Whoever thou art, gentle reader,
That pass'st by this way,
Stop one moment, and reflect,
And from his past errors,
Learn to correct thy own.

Epitaph written in Scotland.

UNder this Stane, six feet beneath,
Lies ane that naething did bequeath:
That's unco strange! had he nae friend
To enjoy the Geer he left behind?
Had he nae wife, to leave until her
His cot, his key, and bags of Siller?
Nae friend of aw!—the truth lies here,
He was nae fash'd wi' worldly Geer.
He h'd a wife—gif he had Siller,
Or cot, or key, to leave until her;
But, hout a wa, ha ye e'er kenn'd
A poor man yet that had a friend?
Yet he left aw he h'd to leave;
Wha naething has, can naething give.
His mortal part to earth he gave,
Ay doom'd the tenant of a grave:
His soul until his hands who gave it;
In mercy then gude God receive it.

To the Editors of the COURT MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

If you think the following Epigram
worth printing, you may insert it: what
gave birth to it was, the woman who at-
tends the ladies in the sea at B —, was
giving an account of some ladies conver-
sation when in the water, which should
caution people who frequent those public
places of bathing what they say before
those kind of people, lest it should be car-
ried abroad.

Yours,

St. James's
Square.

PHILO MODESTIAE.

"**H**ujus nympha loci, sacrae custodia
fentis
" Adsto, et feminis vocibus usque voco,
" Dicta, indicta, fero; visa atque invisa
recorder,
" Lector sine bibas, sine lavere, Tace."

We shall be glad of a poetical translation.

ACROSTIC, sent to Miss

SAY, shall I strive to paint your
charms?
A las! no words can do it:
Love its poor votary disarms;
Love beats to love alone, alarms:
Your Lover is no poet.

But if plain truth, and honest prose,
E'er win a virgin's heart;
'Tis ten to one I gain on those
To hurt who strive, and to oppose:
Say, will you take my part?

D 11 z

R E B U S,

A R E B U S.

By Isaac Tarratt.

A Prince most eminently great,
Some centuries past that rul'd this
state;

A city that doth all excel,
A tense in grammar known full well;
A thing that has perpetual motion,
A kingdom guarded by the ocean;
What many houses constitute,
And a well known attribute;
What Adam did by all the creatures,
Take of these lines th'initial letters,

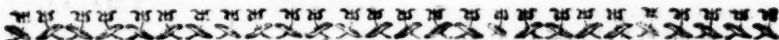
And you'll find a neat town, which was
plann'd by that prince,
Whose name it does bear, and it is not
long since
His palace was standing, this truth to
evince.

R E B U S.

THE name of a Wood that's in use in
this Nation,
And that part of a Stream which is cross'd
on occasion;
When joined together, will shew you a
town,
In the county of Kent, about sixty miles
down.

* * The Gentleman who sent us an Enigma on an engraving tool, must
excuse our inserting it, because it is of such a nature as to be solved only by
engravers, and therefore cannot be thought generally entertaining.

† A Song set to Music will be given in our next Magazine.



Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

Dresden, Aug. 29.

THE Russians are advanced as far as
Kaun, a considerable town in Li-
thuania; but give out that they are going
to Kiow; and pay for all they take.

Count Bruhl is so much better, that he
took an airing yesterday in his garden in a
sedan chair.

Berlin, Aug. 30. M. d'Alembert, the
French Academician, who has been some
months at Potsdam, set out for Paris last
week. It is said his Prussian Majesty made
him presents of upwards of 400 l. in mo-
ney, besides a snuff-box set with diamonds,
which contained the King of Prussia's
picture.

The heats have been excessive; but the
harvest in general is plentiful, which was
greatly wanted in this country.

L O N D O N.

On the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon, his Royal Highness the Prince
of Wales, and his Royal Highness the
Prince his brother, who is Duke of Glou-
cester, were brought from the Queen's
palace in the park, to St. James's palace.
At a quarter after seven in the evening
the procession, which preceded the bap-
tism of the young Prince, began, and was
as follows:

Lady Augusta led by Prince William;
Princess Louisa led by Prince Henry;

Princess Matilda led by Prince Frederick,
and Princess Amelia led by the Duke of
Cumberland; then followed a great num-
ber of the nobility, &c. who all went to
the great council chamber, where a very
rich and grand canopy and bed were pre-
pared. The ceremony of baptism was
performed by his grace the Archbishop of
Canterbury, who christened his Royal
Highness by the name of Frederick.

The sponsors were the Duke of York,
(by his proxy the Lord Huntingdon) the
Duke of Saxe Gotha (by his proxy the
Lord Chamberlain) and the Princess A-
melia in person.

After the ceremony was over, the com-
pany, which was extremely brilliant, went
into the Queen's apartments, and were
entertained with candle and cake. It was
observed that his royal highness the Prince
of Wales was placed all the while at her
Majesty's right hand.

The coverlid, vallens, and curtains, of
the magnificent state bed set up for the
Queen to sit on, were of the richest crim-
son velvet, adorned with gold fringes, and
lined throughout with white satin; the
counterpane was made of lace of inimi-
table workmanship, and alone cost 3780 l.

It is with great pleasure we inform the
public, that the counterpane and curtains
of the royal cradle, used at the christen-
ing of the young prince, the Duke of
Glo-

Gloucester, were of white satin, bordered with gold fringe, and enriched with needle-work, representing natural flowers, in so lively, so elegant, and exquisite a taste, both with regard to the design and the execution, that it was allowed, by the best judges, and all who had seen the choicest cabinets abroad, to be a matchless performance in painting, as far exceeding every thing that this or any other nation has produced. It was presented to her Majesty by a countrywoman of our own, as a specimen of our English taste; in original design; and a new species of painting brought by her to a degree of perfection; and met with a most gracious reception from their Majesties, and the highest approbation of the Queen, who ordered it immediately to be applied to the purpose for which it was intended, in honour of the English taste; and took great pleasure in pointing out its peculiar excellencies, how far it exceeded all other paintings in lustre and brilliancy of colouring; and in expressing how much she was charmed with it, and obliged by having an opportunity given her, on so tender an occasion, of shewing her partiality to the English; in which her Majesty manifested her sincerity, by earnestly addressing herself to a foreign minister who stood near her, and saying, "Regard me, Sir; they can shew us nothing like this in France."

The 5th instant Commodore Hervey set out from his house in Park Place for Plymouth, in order to conduct his royal highness the Duke of York to the Mediterranean; the Right Hon. Lord Pembroke, Sir W. Boothby, and Mr. St. John accompanied him.

From Florence we have advice, that Card. York has made a present to Prince Lichtenstein of a magnificent relique, set with brilliants, containing some wood of the very cross on which our Saviour suffered—Upon which we may observe, that the said cross must be inexhaustible, otherwise by this time there could not be a splinter of it left.

Letters from Holland advise, that the court of Vienna's apprehensions of a rupture with the Turks increase more and more.

The guard of noble Germans, which is forming at Vienna for their Imperial Majesties, we are now told is to consist of 60 horsemen unmarried, about 30 years of age, and all five feet five inches high. Their quarters are to be at the Belvidere.

A general poll-tax, or head-money, is now raising throughout the Electorate of Hanover, and the territories thereunto belonging, from which no persons are exempt, except the military men, and children under 14 years of age.

Her Royal Highness the Princess dowager of Wales has made a present to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute, of the library of his late Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Earl of Bute has lately purchased a very fine estate at Luton-Hoo in Bedfordshire, for which he gave above 90,000*l.* so that his intentions of going abroad are now laid aside.

We hear that a chapel is going to be built next the gardens of the Queen's Palace in the Park, after the model of Portland chapel.

The 7th instant in the morning, the boy who went out from the post-office with the Chester-mail, was stopped on Finchley-common, by two foot-pads meanly dressed, who drove the carriage into a wood, tied the boy neck and heels, and took all the bags out, except a few of the Irish; another boy was with him, but made his escape.

The day after the corpse of a gentleman was lately deposited in a vault of the church of St. Giuliano, as Bologna, a noise was heard by the Sexton, who informed the Curate. The Curate told the Sexton he was drunk. But a short time after, on opening the vault for another corpse, they found the body of the gentleman across the stairs, with his head broke in endeavouring to force up the stone that closed the vault, and one finger crushed to pieces.

The following letter, dated August 4, was sent by the bankers at Hamburgh, whose names are subscribed to it, to the bankers of Amsterdam.

Gentlemen,

"This morning at 11, when we were met to consider of the methods to be taken to assist the houses at this place that are tottering, we received a fatal express with the terrible news, that the gentlemen of Amsterdam would leave the Neufvilles to sink: by which we were all thunder-struck, not dreaming so many men in their senses in your city could take such a step; a step which will infallibly plunge all Europe in an abyss of distress, if not remedied by you whilst it is still time. We therefore send you this circular and general

ral letter by an express, to exhort and conjure you, as soon as you receive it, to undertake still to support the Neufvilles, by furnishing what money they want, and giving them two or three persons of unquestionable probity and skill for curators—that their affairs and their engagements may be concluded and terminated without causing a general ruin, which will otherwise infallibly happen.

“If you do this, gentlemen, and will, for answer, give us, by an express, your word of honour for it, signed by all the Matadors in your city, we the undersigned promise, that, in that case, we will not lose a moment to espouse the cause of, and support the houses here that are tottering.

“If you do it not, gentlemen, we hereby declare to you, that our resolution is taken; that is to say, that altho’ we represent a very respectable body of rich and substantial men, we have unanimously resolved to suspend our own payments as long as we shall judge it proper and necessary; and that we will not acquit either the counter-protests that shall come from you, or any thing whatever.

“This is the resolution which we the undersigned have here unanimously taken, and from which we will not depart, happen what will. The fate of the general commerce of all Europe is, at present, absolutely in your hands: determine, gentlemen, whether you should crush it totally, or support it. You are all too intelligent not to perceive, that, by letting the whole machine fall to pieces, you will suffer heavy losses in all parts, which you may prevent to yourselves, and to a thousand others, by assisting the Neufvilles to pay and wind up their affairs. Let us have your final resolution speedily by express; for till that time it will remain in suspense here, and none of us who sign this will pay one penny of the bills we have accepted, till we know what you will do. Mean while we have the honour to be, &c.

Pierre Carlens,
Albert Schuite,
Heitling & Oom,
Veuve C. Tam & Moller,
Matthiessen et Sullem,
Cornelis Jacob Berenberg,
Wurm & Coldorf,
Pierre Bové & fils,
P. Henry Trummer,
J. F. Liske,
Daniel Strenglin et Co.
Henry Hoenig.

The 8th instant at night a little before ten o’clock, a dreadful fire broke out at a ship-broker’s near the water-works, Shadwell Dock, occasioned by a candle falling amongst some oakham, which entirely consumed the said house; as likewise thirty other houses.

We hear from Lincoln, that the melancholy affair of two children of Mr. Sale, a singing man of that cathedral, being poisoned by eating some ginger bread nuts, given them by a boy in the street is as follows: a person of that place had a complaint of a violent pain in his stomach, for which he applied to a quack doctor for relief, who undertook his cure for 15s. to be paid half down, from whom he had some of those nuts, and a bottle of liquid, but upon taking his medicine, found himself much worse, for which reason he discontinued taking them, but his nephew, a lad about seven years old, got some of them, and not liking their taste, gave them to these children, who eat them, and in less than an hour very violent symptoms of poison appeared on both of them, upon which a very skilful apothecary was sent for, who gave his opinion that he had some hopes of recovering the eldest, who is about three years old, but that the youngest, about thirteen months old, was past assistance.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Sept. 22.

“A few days ago Mr. Stadder, coroner for Huntingdonshire, took an inquisition on the body of Mary Gilson, an infant about seven months old, at Great Catworth in that county, who was killed by a ferret, the property of Tho. Salmon, of that place, rat-catcher. The mother had put the child in a cradle while she went into the field to glean, and on her return found the ferret asleep on its body, after having eat off the child’s nose, part of each cheek, and the joints of every finger.”

On the 16th ult. at midnight, three ruffians, armed with pistols and knives, and their faces blacked, broke into Mr. Doyle’s house at Weyantown in the county of Meath in Ireland, and after tying Mr. Doyle, robbed him of 6ool.

The beginning of this month, a countryman met some Irish fellows near Blackheath in Kent, of whom he enquired the way to the place where he was going, and one of the fellows offering to shew him the nearest way, led him into a byelane, where the fellow demanded his money; and upon telling the villain that he had but two-pence about him, he immediately

mediately stabbed the poor man in both his eyes, and in several parts of his body, and then left him. The unfortunate man was found the next morning alive, but with both his eyes out.

The 6th instant, as four disorderly women were bringing in a coach from Rosemary-lane to Clerkenwell Bridewell, on suspicion of robbing a gentleman, guarded by the constables, a party of sailors knocked down one of the constables, and endeavoured to rescue them; on that a file of musqueteers was sent for from the Tower, whom the sailors likewise fell upon, which obliged the soldiers to fire in their own defence, when four sailors were killed on the spot, and two more mortally wounded.

APPOINTED.

His grace the duke of Bedford president of the council.—Earl of Sandwich secretary of state.—Lord Egmont a lord of the admiralty.—Earl of Hillsborough a lord of trade.—Lord Hyde one of the Post-masters general.—Dudley Alexander Sidney Cosby, Esq; his majesty's Resident at the court of the king of Denmark.—Emanuel Matthias, Esq; his majesty's agent in the several free cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.—Portain Esq; Consul general in Spain. Colonel Ligonier, secretary to the Embassy to Spain. Archibald Douglass, Esq; son of general Douglass, one of the pages to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Ralph Payne, Esq; to be of the council for the Island of St. Christophers.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday evening the 4th instant the lady of the right Hon. Col. Fitzroy was safely delivered of a son at his house in Chesterfield street, May-fair.—The Right Hon. L. dy Betty Chaplin, sister to the Earl of Exeter, was safely delivered of a daughter, at Blankley in the county of Lincoln, the seat of her husband, John Chaplin, Esq;—Mrs. Davison wife of Mr. Davison, of the warren, Woolwien, was safely delivered of two boys and a girl, who, with the mother are all likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

By a special licence, at the seat of —Finch Esq; at Bromley in Kent, the Right Hon. Lord Digby, to Miss Fielding, daughter of the late col. Fielding, and niece to the earl of Winchelsea.—The rev. Mr. Travel, of Chadlington, Oxon, to Miss Rollinson, of that place.—At Houghton le spring, near Newcastle, Major Gen. John Lambton,

to the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Lyon, daughter of the late, and sister to the present earl of Strathmore.—At Clifton Capt. Powis to Miss Balfour, daughter of Gen. Balfour.—In Ireland, Mr. John Richardson, of Cow-Parler, aged 90 to Miss Wilson, of Dolphin's-Barn, aged 19.—Abraham Creighton, Esq; Member for Lifford, to Mrs. Acheson.—At Bethnall-green, Richard Hill, Esq; of the royal regiment of artillery, to the daughter of William Huthwaill, merchant, of Hampstead.—After a courtship of thirty years, Mr. Walker, bachelor of Radcliff-high-way, to miss Elizabeth Voke of Wandsworth; both have entered their seventieth year.—At Trevnham in Kent, by the Rev. Mr. Allot, Vicar of the said parish, one Mr. John Burbrige to Mrs. Mary Baker, whole ages, put together, made 153; and the bridemaid's and father's 216; in all 369 years. This is the fifth wife the bridegroom has had, and the third husband of the bride. The ceremony being over, they were strewed out of church, six young women ringing them a peal home, where a good dinner was provided, and the day ended much to the satisfaction of the venerable old folks and their friends.

DEATHS.

At Scarbrough, of a fever, Mr. Joseph Richardson, an eminent bookseller in Pater-noster-row.—In Abbey-street, Dublin, the rev. Caleb Cartwright, D. D. Prebendary of Clonmethan, in the diocese of Dublin, and rector of Kilmacranin, in the diocese of Armagh.—The wife of the rev. Mr. Hare, of the Vache in Buckinghamshire.—At Allerton in Northumberland, George Wilson, in the 104th year of his age: about two years ago he married his 4th wife, and continued in great vigour and cheerfulness till within 15 days of his death, and retained his senses to the last.—At Carlhalton, Surry, Peter Powell, Esq; of Wrexham in Denbighshire.—At Clifton Harriet Fitzgerald, third daughter to the marquis of Kildare.—At Newcastle, Capt. James Burrel.—In Dawson street, Dublin, the Hon. Robert Butler, Esq; Lieut. and capt. of the Battle ax guards.—At Liverpool, aged 73, Edward Crawford, Esq; justice of the peace for the county of Lancashire.—At Brentwood, Essex, Charles Fowler, Esq;—At Hampstead, James Fraser, Esq;—At Ryegate aged 65, Thomas Greenway, Esq; justice of peace for the county of Surry.—At Battersea, Thomas Jordan, Esq; aged 65.—At Bath Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.

At his brother's house in the Borough, Mr. James Hanfley, a clothier in Somersetshire.—The wife of Mr. Medley, master of Monday's coffee-house, in Round court, in the Strand.—At his lodgings, in Hoxton, John Skidmore, esq; aged 62.—Carlton Hayward, esq; patentee of the subpæna office.—At Dulwich, Mr. Joseph Nuttal, fellmonger in Bermondsey.—At his house on Finchley Common, the Rev. Mr. Charles Fleetwood.—At Mile-End, Captain John Williams, formerly of a man of war.—At Ballyhaggion, in the Queen's County, in Ireland, the Rev. Peter Alley, aged 110 years and two months: he was rector of the parish of Donamow 73 years, and served his own cure till a few days before his death; he was great grandson to William Alley, bishop of Exeter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he was twice married, and had by his first wife sixteen children; he was never known to take the tythe of a poor man's garden.—At Edinburgh, the Lady Margaret Maitland.—Francis Child, Esq; an eminent banker near Temple-

bar, and member of parliament for his shops castle in Shropshire; he died on Friday night, the 23d of a swelling in his throat, at Mr. Hampdens seat, in Gloucestershire to whose daughter he was to have been married this week. It is remarkable, that this is said to be the second time that this young lady has been disappointed by the death of her lovers.—James Macdonald, Esq; near Oxford market.—At Mullifarnam, in Ireland Capt. Dudley Bradstreet brother to the late Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart. — At Holt, near Harbrough, in Leicestershire —Neville, Esq; brother in law to the Earl of Litchfield.—In High street, Dublin, the wife of Mr. O'Brien, woollen draper, of the dropsey; from whom had been taken above 200 quarts of water.—At his house near Rotherhith church, Jonathan Wellbank, formerly a captain in the Streights trade — The wife of John Turner, esq; in Mortimer street, Oxford Road — Mr. Samuel Charlton, a farmer and grazier at Uxbridge, on his way to Oxford.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, &c.

LONDON, TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1763.

EXCHANGES on

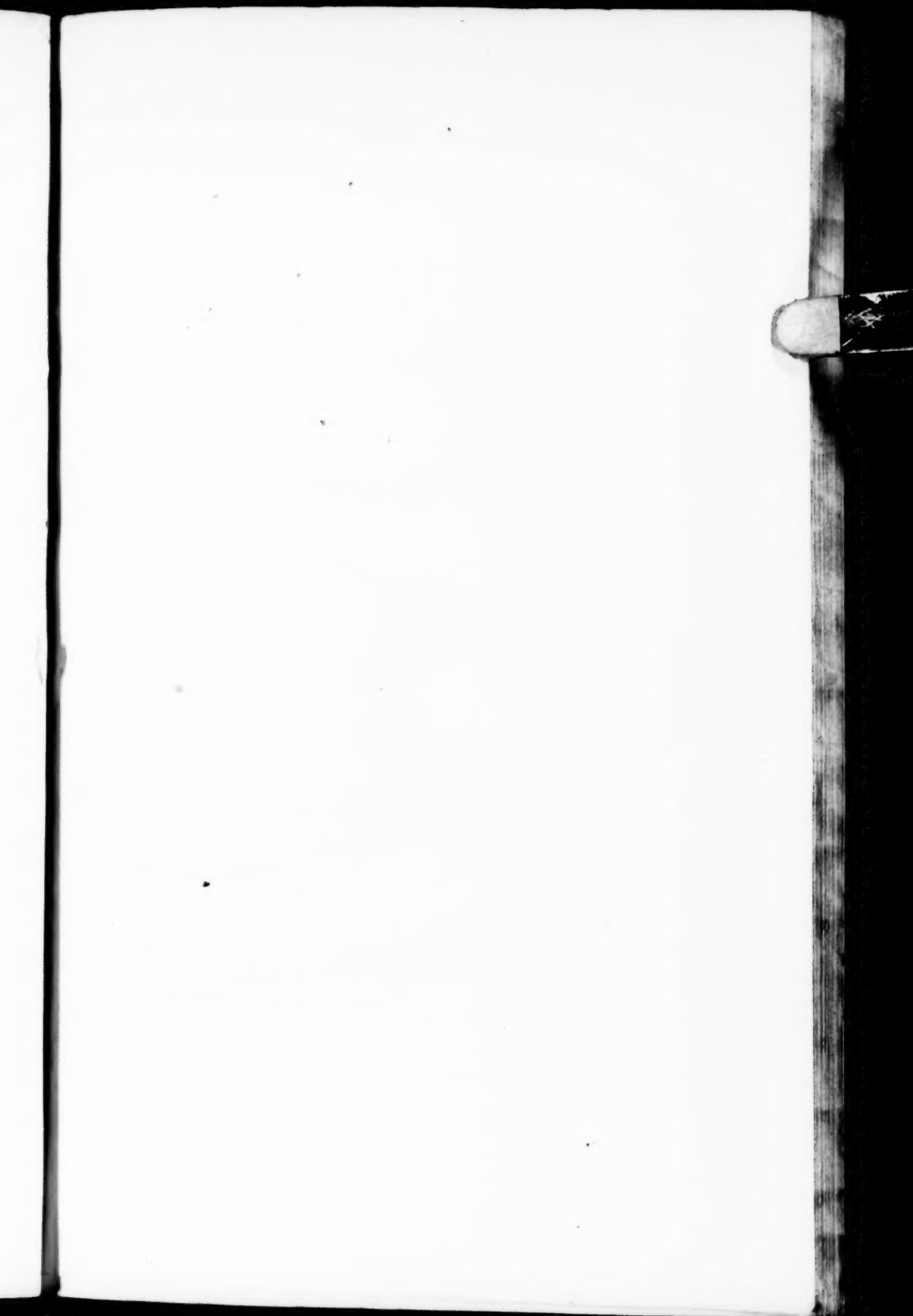
Amsterdam, 35 4 a 5	Ditto, 2 Uf. 31 3-8ths a 1-4th	Leghorn, 50 3-4ths
Ditto at Sight, 35	Bordeaux Dit. 31 1-4th	Genoa, 50
Rotterdam, 35 5	Cadix 38 58ths a 3-4ths	Venice, 52 1 half
Antwerp, no price	Madrid, 39	Lisbon, 58 6d 3-4ths
Hamburg, 34 7	Bilboa 38 1-half	Porto, 58 5d 3-4ths
Paris, 1 Day's Date, 31 5-8ths		Dublin, 8 1-4th a 3-8ths

Gold in Coin - 31 19s a 18s 9d	} Per Ounce.	Aids in the Exchequer given for	paid off.
Ditto in bars - 31 19s a 18s 9d		33 4 Shil. Aid. 1761	1000000 1849000
Pillar large - 5s 4d		34th 4 ditto 1762	2000000 1451000
Ditto small - 5s 4d		35th 4 ditto 1763	2000000 33000
Mexico large - 5s 4d		Malt 1761	750000 330003
Ditto small - 3s 4d			
Stand. Silver in Bars 5s 4d			

PRICES of STOCKS.

TUESDAY, September 27.

Bank Stock —————	India Bonds, 11 14s a 16s prem.
India Stock 159	3 1-half per Cent. Ann. 1758 ———
South Sea Stock, 93 3-4ths	4 per Cent. Consol. 95 3-8th a 94 7-8ths
Old South Sea Annuities —	Navy and Vict. Bills, 8 per Cent. disc.
New South Sea Annuities, 82 3-4ths	Exchequer Bills, 6s. dif.
3perCent. Bank Red. 82 3-8ths a 83 3-4ths	Long Ann, 26 1-4th
3 per Cent. Conf. Bank Ann. 84 3-8ths	Lottery Tickets, 121 1s
3 per Cent. Ann. 1751, 82	Scip. 92 3-4ths a 7-8ths
India Annuities —————	Navy 4 per Cent 93
3 1-half Bank Ann. 1756, 85	



The Elephant from Bengal.



Engraved for the Court and City Magazine.